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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

1931-32

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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, 1931—1932.

List of Representatives.

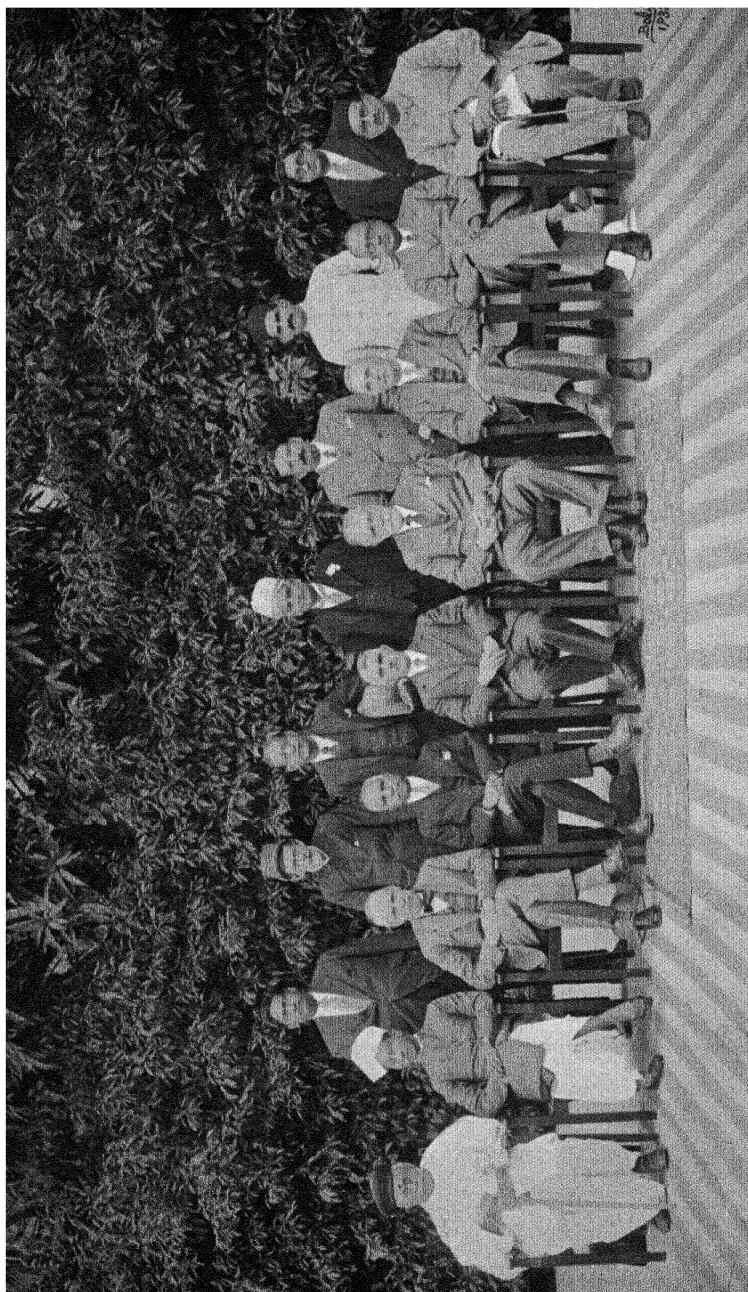
1. THE REV. DR. W. S. URQUHART, M. A., D.LITT., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta, (*Chairman*).
 2. PROF. A. C. WOOLNER, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, the Panjab University, Lahore.
 3. SIR AKBAR HYDARI, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, B.A., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
 4. PRINCIPAL A. B. DHRUVA, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
 5. PROF. G. H. LANGLEY, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca.
 6. PROF. J. B. RAJU, M.A., B.Sc., (OXON.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Nagpur.
 7. PROF. P.A. WADIA, M.A., DEAN, Faculty of Arts, Bombay University and Professor of Philosophy and Politics, Wilson College, Bombay.
 8. DIWAN BAHADUR K. RAMUNNI MENON, M.A., (CANTAB.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras.
 9. PROF. A. R. WADIA, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
 10. RAO BAHADUR S. E. RANGANADHAN, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar, Chidambaram.
 11. PRINCIPAL H. LAMBERT, M.A., Patna College, Patna.
 12. PT. AMARANATHA JHA, Professor of English, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
 13. MR. R. B. RAMSBOTHAM, M.B.E., M.A., (OXON.), B.LITT., F.R. HIST. S., I.E.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
 14. KHAN BAHADUR MD. ABDUR RAHMAN, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
 15. DR. SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN, KT., M.A., D.LITT., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
 16. LALA DIWAN CHAND, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Agra.
 17. R. LITTLEHAILES, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
 18. PROF. P. SESHADRI, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, and Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore, (*Secretary*).
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Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board, India.

1. THE REV. E. M. MACPHAIL, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras, (1925-26.)
 2. SIR AKBAR HYDARI, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, B.A., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan (1926-27).
 3. SIR R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU, KT., M.A., Vice-Chancellor Madras University, Madras. (1927-28).
 4. PROF. A. C. WOOLNER, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, the Panjab University, Lahore. (1928-30).
 5. PRINCIPAL A. B. DHURVA, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University, Benares. (1930-31).
 6. THE REV. DR. W.S. URQUHART, M.A., D.LITT., D.D., D.L., Principal Scottish Church College, Calcutta.
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Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board, India.

1. N. S. SUBBA RAO, Esq., M.A., (CANTAB.), Barrister-at-Law, University Professor of Economics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore University. (1925-27).
 2. P. SESHADRI, Esq., M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, and Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore. (since 1927).
 3. A.R. WADIA, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
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SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA,
LAHORE, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH MARCH, 1932.

Seated :—

Principal Dhruva (Benares), Sir Radhakrishnan (Andhra), Prof. Langley (Dacca), Diwan Bahadur Ramunni Menon (Madras), Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart (Calcutta) (*Chairman*), Prof. A. C. Woolner (Panjab), Mr. R. Littlehailes (Educational Commissioner with the Government of India), Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan (Annamalai), Lala Diwan Chand (Agra).

Standing :—

Prof. A. C. Sen-Gupta (Nagpur), Prof. P. A. Wadia (Bombay), Prof. R. P. Khosla (Patna), Prof. P. Seshadri (Secretary), Prof. A. R. Wadia (Mysore) Khan Fazl Md. Khan (Osmania), Prof. S. K. Sen (Delhi).

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA, ANNUAL REPORT, 1931-32.

I.

With the 1st April 1931, the Inter-University Board entered upon its seventh year of existence and the present annual report covers the period ending with 31st March 1932. There were several changes in the personnel of the Board during the year. On the election of Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., M.A., D.Litt., as the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, he was appointed as the representative of the university on the Board, in place of Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M. & H. On the elevation of Dr. L. K. Hyder, B.A., Ph.D., of the Aligarh Muslim University to membership of the Public Service Commission, Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A., B.Litt., F.R.Hist. S., I.E.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor was elected to his place. Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., ceased to represent the Agra University on the expiry of his office as Vice-Chancellor and his successor, Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., a former member of the Board, has been elected in his place. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., (Calcutta), Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A., (Cantab.) (Madras), and Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., (Panjab) were re-elected representatives of their respective Universities on the expiry of their terms of office on the 1st April 1931, the first for a period of one year only and the rest for the full period of three years.

Some elections have also already been made for the coming year. Dr. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., in place of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart of the University of Calcutta and Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc.,

F.Inst. P., in place of Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law, of the University of Mysore have been elected for a period of three years from the 1st April 1932, and Rao Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., I.E.S., (Annamalai) has also been re-elected for the same period. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., (Dacca) has been re-elected member for one year from the 1st April 1932.

The Rev. Dr. Urquhart continued as Chairman of the Inter-University Board throughout the year and Prof. P. Seshadri as Secretary. The latter completes five years of office on the 1st April 1932, the maximum period of office allowed for a Secretary, in accordance with a resolution of the Board passed at the annual meeting held at Dacca.

It is matter for regret that the University of Lucknow should have resigned its membership of the Inter-University Board with effect from the 1st April 1931, owing to financial stringency. The resignation is all the more regrettable, because it is the only University in India which has ceased its membership. Efforts were made to get the University to re-consider its decision, but the Board has been informed that the University will not be able to re-consider the question, "until the financial condition of the University improves."

II.

Action has been taken on all the resolutions of the Board passed at the last meeting held at Mysore. Prof. Lambert's note regarding the desirability of making the degree course in Education one of two years, awarding only a diploma for the single year course now existing in most of the Universities, was circulated to all the Universities of the country in accordance with a resolution of the Board. The replies are reproduced in Appendix No. I. It will be noted that while several Universities are in sympathy with the essential idea underlying the suggestion, they anticipate practical difficulties and are willing to take action only if

all the Universities, particularly neighbouring Universities, move jointly regarding the proposal. The fear is also expressed, at least by one University, that the transformation of the present degree to a one year diploma course may result in deterioration of standards. The University of Rangoon is, however, the only University which has already a two years' degree course in teaching.

The proposal that Universities should consider whether some distinction may be made in the B.A. course, between a working knowledge of modern English and the study of English literature, has received wide-spread attention. Several Universities have already accepted the principle, while others are considering the subject for future action. The University of Bombay is, however, of opinion that "the best way of acquiring a working knowledge of English is to study English literature." (*Vide* Appendix No. II).

Enquiries regarding the co-operation there is, at present, between University teachers and the research departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects have revealed that considerable improvement is possible over the present arrangements. Definite suggestions have been made by the various Universities for making the co-operation more effective and they are being placed before the Board for consideration. (*Vide* Appendix No. III).

In accordance with another resolution of the Board, the Universities were invited to consider how the Inter-University Board can most effectively serve them in the light of its aims as laid down in the constitution and the experience gained by its work during the last few years. The suggestions received in response to this circular have been summarised and brought up before the Board for consideration. (*Vide* Appendix No. IV). It is perhaps significant of the soundness of the original aims of the Board,

enunciated at the time of its inauguration at the first Indian Universities' Conference held in Simla in 1924, that no suggestions have been received for their radical alteration, or for modifications in the constitution, though the Universities were specially requested to bestow their consideration on these aspects of the subject also.

In connection with another resolution of the Board, action is being taken on the collection of material regarding syllabuses, staffs and periods of study in teachers' training colleges of the various Universities in India. The necessary literature has been collected, including information about training colleges not affiliated to the Universities, but controlled by the Government or other duly constituted authorities. It is hoped to publish a pamphlet on the subject early next year.

It will be remembered that the constitution of an Advisory Board of Scientific Research for India has been under consideration of the Inter-University Board ever since the first Conference of Indian Universities. The Board appointed a Committee last year, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, I.M.S., M.A., F.A.S.B., F.L.S., Director, Zoological Survey of India, Prof. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University and Sir C. V. Raman, F.R.S., N.L., (Convener) to consider the matter and prepare a detailed scheme for submission to the Government of India. It is matter for regret the Committee has not yet been able to meet and send a report to the Board, in spite of repeated reminders. Steps have, however, now been taken to expedite the report. Sir C. V. Raman, the Convener, has requested that in place of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, who is away in Europe, he should be allowed to co-opt Dr. Sunder Lal Hora of the Zoological Survey of India, specially as the presence of a representative of the Biological Sciences is very essential. It is only fair to add that the present

economic depression of the Government of India and the difficulty of giving effect to any proposals involving additional expenditure are responsible, to some extent, for the delay in the preparation of a scheme.

The Committee appointed by the Board, at its Dacca meeting, to consider the applicability of intelligence-tests to students of Indian Universities has delayed applying itself to its work for a considerable time. After repeated reminders, the Committee was able to hold a preliminary meeting at Patna, at the time of the Indian Philosophical Conference, so late as in December 1931, and send an interim report for the consideration of the Board. The Committee requests that the amount originally sanctioned for the travelling expenses of its members should be re-appropriated for the purpose during the year 1932 with the modification that part of it may be used for grants for conducting experiments in connection with the subject. (*Vide* Appendix No VII).

To enable the Universities to keep statistics of employment and unemployment in a uniform manner, an approved form has been suggested by the Board and copies of it have been supplied to all the Universities. A copy of the form and also the action taken by the Universities regarding its adoption will be found in Appendix No. IX. It may be mentioned that as suggested by Prof. G. H. Langley of the Dacca University, the form is modelled on the statistics kept by the Department of Education in Japan.

The Committee appointed last year to examine the forms and methods of medical inspection prevailing at present in Indian Universities to recommend uniformity in procedure and in the maintenance of statistics, consisting of Major-General C. Sprawson, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, Dr. B.

K. Narayan Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.P.H., D.O., of the University of Mysore and Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M. & H., of the Andhra University (Convener), prepared a report, copies of which have been circulated to all the Universities (*Vide* Appendix No. XVI). In view of the importance of the subject, the report has also been printed in separate pamphlet form for the guidance of Medical Officers in the Universities. Evidence is already available that the report is considered useful by the authorities concerned.

Universities have responded to the request of the Board that they should prepare special catalogues of valuable books, journals and manuscripts possessed by them and that books in their libraries should be made available to serious students among the public with such safeguards and on such conditions as may be laid down for the purpose. The University of Patna has actually prepared a short list of its most important books and series of journals, which has already been circulated by the Board to all the Universities in India. It will be noticed from the replies received from the various Universities that provision exists in several of them for the loan of their books to scholars in other Universities, or they are willing to consider favourably such applications as occasion may arise (*Vide* Appendix No. XII).

The employment of vernaculars as media of instruction has been a subject under consideration of the Board from its very inception. Useful information was elicited during the year 1928-29 regarding the subject. In accordance with last year's resolution of the Board, circulars were addressed to Universities as well as to the heads of Educational Departments all over the country regarding the progress made in the interval and information on the desirability of making a further advance. The replies will be found reproduced in Appendix No. V, and they perhaps constitute a valuable

survey with regard to the position in the country in the matter of the use of vernaculars.

The Imperial and Provincial Governments have been addressed regarding the need for statutory provision for grants to Universities, the consideration of opinions of Universities in connection with grants to colleges and the obtaining of concessions to members of the teaching staffs of Universities in the matter of Steamship Company fares as suggested at the last meeting of the Board and the replies will be reported sometime later. Representations were also addressed to the Army Department of the Government of India about the expansion of University Training Corps in the light of requests already received from the Universities, the Secretary of the Army Department being also personally interviewed regarding the matter. In view of the present economic limitations of the Government of India, the Board has, however, been definitely informed that no further expansion can be expected for the present and the plans which had already matured in the Army Department must be considered to be held in abeyance for the present.

The suggestion made by the University of Madras that Indian Universities be requested to consider the desirability of finding a place for Indian music, Indian painting and Indian architecture as optional subjects in the curricula of studies was referred to Universities in accordance with the Board's resolution on the subject and the replies received from the Universities will be considered to be on the whole very favourable to the suggestion, definite action having already been taken for their introduction by some of the Universities in India (*Vide* Appendix No. XIV).

The resolutions arrived at the Sectional Conference of the representatives of the Universities of the United Provinces were duly communicated to the authorities concerned

and the response to them will be found indicated in Appendix No. XVII. Arrangements have been made for a similar Conference in connection with the annual meeting of 1932.

The enquiries of the previous year regarding the desirability of limiting the size of lecture-classes, particularly where there is no provision for tutorial instruction, were completed during the year and information regarding the subject will be found in Appendix No. X.

Suggestions regarding the introduction of Military Science as a subject of study and the feasibility of co-operation among Universities in the matter have elicited useful information which will be found in Appendix No. VIII, including a valuable report on the subject prepared under the auspices of the University of Madras.

III.

Special reference must be made here to some items regarding the mutual recognition of degrees of Indian Universities which came up for consideration at the last meeting of the Board held at Mysore. It is satisfactory to find that the representation of the Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University to the authorities of the Bombay University, as well as the representation of the authorities of the Mysore University to the University of Madras regarding the recognition of some of their degrees in each case, have both resulted in getting the necessary response. In modification of its previous decisions, the University of Madras has resolved that the degree examinations of the Mysore University be recognised, automatically, till the end of the academic year 1934-35, as qualifying for admission to the Law colleges and the Teachers' colleges of the University. The University of Bombay has also recognised the M.A. and the M.Sc. examinations of the Dacca University as

equivalent to the corresponding examinations of the Bombay University. At the instance of the Board, the University of Delhi has also made the necessary amendments to their Ordinances, so as to recognise the degree of B.Com. of the Lucknow University as equivalent to the B.A. degree of the Delhi University for purposes of admission to courses of study for the M.A. degree in Economics, or the LL.B. degree of the University. The Board is glad to note that most of the Universities have accepted the principle of the mutual recognition of degrees, as has been recommended from time to time.

It is also gratifying to find that the services of the Board are being increasingly utilised for the purpose of such mutual recognition. Representations have been received from the Allahabad and Agra Universities regarding the non-recognition of their B.Com. degrees by the University of Bombay and they have been brought up for consideration at the annual meeting of the Board. A subject of similar nature is the complaint of the Calcutta University that certain concessions enjoyed by the B. Coms. of the Bombay University regarding the G.D.A. examination of the Government are denied to the B. Coms. of other Universities of the country. The Government of India have been addressed in the matter and they have informed the Board that it is under their consideration, in connection with the revision of the Regulations of the Indian Accountancy Board.

Among items relating to the recognition of Indian qualifications by educational authorities abroad is the acceptance by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in London that the following Universities be approved as Universities, the graduates of which are entitled to exemption from the preliminary examination of the Institute :

1. Aligarh,
2. Andhra,

3. Benares.
4. Delhi,
5. Nagpur,
6. Rangoon.

It may be mentioned that this is in response to a representation made by the Board early in 1931, in accordance with a resolution passed at the request of the Aligarh Muslim University. Their recognition is in addition to the recognition recently bestowed on the Universities of Agra, Dacca, Lucknow, Mysore and Patna.

IV.

The Inter-University Board continued to be in close touch with the Educational Department of the Government of India and was the medium of communication with the Universities regarding many matters. The Universities were circularised regarding suitable candidates for the scholarship offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado and a candidate was duly recommended through the Department of Industries and Labour. The Government of India was also supplied with detailed information regarding the progress of research work in Science at the various University centres during the last five years, in connection with the proposals of the Board for the formation of an Advisory Board of Scientific Research in India. At the instance of the Director of Civil Aviation in India, enquiries were made from the Universities regarding the possibility of the supply of Helium gas in India and the research work which might already have been carried on in the subject at the University centres. The replies furnished useful information and even shadowed the possibility of co-operation between the Universities and the Department of Civil Aviation, but owing to the very limited amount of money available for research work in connection with Civil Aviation, the Universities were ultimately informed that the Government of India was not in a position to help research work in that direction.

The Inter-University Board was invited by the Government of India to express an opinion on the proposed All-India Medical Council Bill. Pending the expression of the views of the Board, the opinions expressed by the various Universities in India have been collected and included in this report (*Vide* Appendix No. VI). The opinions of the Board have also been sought regarding the formation in India of a National Council and National Committees to adhere and co-operate with the International Council of Scientific Unions and certain Unions affiliated to it. The recognition of the certificate and diploma of the school of Mines, Dhanbad as equivalent to University degrees has also been another subject of reference.

At the request of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of Bombay, conveyed through the Government of India, the Universities were requested to provide, on terms of reciprocity, free lodging to French University students who may visit India for educational purposes during the holidays. Several Universities such as Agra, Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Benares, Lucknow, Panjab and Rangoon expressed themselves as agreeable to the proposal.

The Universities were also informed that owing to the prevailing financial stringency, the Government had suspended the annual meetings of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the present.

V.

The Inter-University Board made itself useful to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India in many ways. Further information was furnished to the Council with regard to facilities for research in Agricultural and cognate scientific subjects at the Universities of India, to enable the compilation of a pamphlet on lines similar to that issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in London.

At the request of the Animal Husbandry Expert attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research the Universities were also asked to supply information regarding the use of edible earths and salt licks in the feeding of live stock and the consumption of such materials by human beings. It is understood the information obtained is to be transmitted to the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, Britain.

The Universities were also kept informed of the meetings of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to enable them to submit applications for research grants to scientific workers. A statement of the research grants made till now by the Council was also communicated to all the Universities.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, one of the representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Advisory Board to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research having resigned his membership, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., Head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Dacca was declared elected to his place, as he got the largest number of votes on the last occasion when Dr. Leslie Coleman resigned and withdrew his resignation some time later. Arrangements are being made to lay down a procedure for the election of representatives on behalf of the Board on occasions of such casual vacancies.

The details of the Humbert Marie Josie prize consisting of one gold medal and a sum of 10,000 liras offered by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for the best work during the previous two years in Agricultural Economics were also brought to the notice of all the Universities in India.

The Agricultural Council was also kept duly informed of the names and addresses of Professors, Readers and

Lecturers of the Universities in India likely to be available in Europe on leave, with a view to their being considered for appointment as representatives at the Imperial or International Conferences on Agricultural or veterinary subjects.

The Board was also informed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that owing to the present financial depression, the proposal to constitute two separate wings of the Imperial Council, one for Crops and Soils and the other for Animal Health and Husbandry has been postponed and there would be no need, for the present, for the election of representatives on those bodies by the Board.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the request of the Secretary, National Horsebreeding and Show Society of India for support to the journal issued by the Association was again communicated to all the Universities in India.

VI.

A new departure for the Board in the matter of serving as an Employment Bureau for the Universities of India was the circulation to the Universities of several applications from Indians in Britain communicated by the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India. Applications were also received for communication to Universities from several candidates abroad and the High Commissioner for India has also been informed of vacancies in Indian Universities for which the authorities concerned were anxious to obtain advertisement in the Universities of Britain (*Vide* Appendix No. XV). In view, however, of the fact that Universities have generally no difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates for appointment by direct advertisement, it must be confessed that the work of the Board in this direction has perhaps not been so fruitful as may be expected.

There was considerable activity during the year regarding publications by the Board. An issue of the *Handbook of Indian Universities* dated 1932, being the fourth number of the series, was brought out early in March with a revised and enlarged introduction. There were also the usual half-yearly *Bulletins* of the Board besides the *Report on the Medical Inspection of Students* prepared under instructions of the Board. Universities were also supplied with copies of the report of the *Second Conference of Indian Universities*. The time has probably come for a revision of the pamphlets published some years ago by the Board on *Facilities for Scientific Research* and *Facilities for Oriental Research*, while a similar pamphlet is also due on the facilities in subjects usually included in the Faculty of Arts. It is hoped to take up these items during the next year, besides the pamphlet on Teachers' Training Colleges in India for which materials have already been collected.

In accordance with the usual practice, the Secretary revised the section relating to India in the *Handbook of the Universities of the Empire* published in England and an attempt was also made to keep the Universities of India in touch with the British Universities by continuing the free supply of the *British Universities Review* to all the Universities in India and Burma.

The financial condition of the Board continued to be very satisfactory as usual. In accordance with the practice introduced in the year 1930, the budget was framed for the Calendar year 1931, instead of for the financial year of the Board, 1931-32. A copy of the accounts audited by the well-known firm of Chartered Accountants, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., is appended to the Report (*Vide* Appendix No. XX). It may be noticed that the total expenditure was Rs. 16,402-10-6 and there was a balance of Rs. 15,793-11-10 at the end of the year. Since

the close of the Calendar year, a sum of Rs. 5,000/ has been invested in Fixed Deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Cawnpore.

The contribution of the Agra, Benares and Osmania Universities for 1931-32 were not received before the 31st December, 1931, but the contribution of the University of Agra has since been received. The question of having the Calendar year for the budget and accounts while the Official year is the period for the receipt of contributions from Universities is again coming up for consideration before the annual meeting of the Board.

The Government of India communicated to the Board their decision to reduce the annual grant by ten per cent. owing to the present financial stringency with effect from the year 1932-33 and the Board was also advised to consider what retrenchments may be possible in its budget.

VII.

A special feature of the year was the holding, in July 1931, of the Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the Empire in Edinburgh after some preliminary social functions in London. A large number of Universities in India were represented at the Congress, the Inter-University Board itself being represented by the Secretary, Prof. P. Seshadri without any expense to the Board. The following is a list of the delegates and representatives from India who attended the Congress :

1. Dr. P. Basu (Agra).
2. Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad (Aligarh).
3. Prof. S. G. Dunn (Allahabad).
4. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan (Andhra).
5. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan (Annamalai),
6. Prof. S. V. Puntambekar (Benares).
7. Prof. T. K. Shahni (Bombay).

8. Justice Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan (Bombay).
9. Lt. Col. Dr. Sir H. Suhrawardy (Calcutta).
10. Prof. G. H. Langley (Dacca).
11. Khan Bahadur Md. Abdur Rahman (Delhi).
12. Rai Bahadur V. N. Vyas (Lucknow).
13. Prof. S. B. Smith (Lucknow).
14. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon (Madras).
15. Prof. A. R. Wadia (Mysore).
16. Prof. Qazi Md. Hussain (Osmania).
17. Prof. A. C. Woolner (Panjab).
18. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar (Panjab).
19. Prof. P. Seshadri (Inter-University Board).

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University had the honour of presiding over one of the sectional meetings of the Congress. A special group photograph of the Indian section with Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, the High Commissioner for India, was taken at the Congress and it is reproduced in this volume.

Several important decisions were taken at the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire regarding the membership of the Indian Universities of the Universities' Bureau and their representation on the Council. The necessary items of business connected with India's association with the Universities' Bureau are being brought up before the annual meeting.

There has been increased co-operation between the Board and the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire due, in some measure, to the personal contact established between the delegates and representatives of Indian Universities and the officers of the Bureau at the time of the last quinquennial congress held at Edinburgh. The Bureau has entrusted the Inter-University Board with the work of recommending two candidates from the Universities of

India for research grants offered by the Carnegie Corporation (*Vide* Appendix No. XVIII). Some of the delegates from Indian Universities were also furnished with free passages to attend the Universities' Congress at Edinburgh out of grants provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

VIII.

An interesting point about the growing importance of the Board is that many learned bodies in foreign countries have utilised it for establishing contact with the Universities in the country. Information has been conveyed to all the Universities about the International Congress on Commercial Education to be held in London in the summer of 1932 and also regarding an Economic Course arranged by the British Association for Commercial Education to be held at the same time. Details regarding special courses for teachers to be conducted at Geneva on, 'How to make the League of Nations known and develop the spirit of International co-operation were also sent to the Universities.

The Board was also informed of the International Congress of Linguists held at Geneva under the Permanent International Committee of Linguists in August 1931.

There was an enquiry from W. Arthur Cable, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, University of Arizona, regarding facilities for speech-training at the Indian Universities. The newly established Indian Academy of America and the India institute of Die Deutsche Akademie of Munich in Germany also sought the co-operation of the Board during the year for publicity in India. Among the numerous other enquiries addressed to the Board was one from Prof. G. P. Lestrade, Department of Bantu Studies, University of Pretoria (Union of South Africa) containing a questionnaire regarding the caste system in India. A letter has been forwarded to all the Indian Universities with the request that

the information asked for may kindly be furnished to the professor.

The Board also continued to receive numerous publications from the League of Nations to stimulate interest in the Indian Universities regarding the work of the League. A new point of contact with the League of Nations has been established by the election of the present Secretary, Prof. P. Seshadri to a permanent membership of the Educational Experts Committee of the League. At the request of the Educational Commissioner of the Government of India who is the correspondent for this country in connection with the setting up of a National Committee for International Co-operation, the Secretary prepared a memorandum on the subject.

Owing to the general economic depression and cuts in grants operating on most of the Universities in India there was very little activity, during the year, in the direction of inviting distinguished lecturers from foreign countries. At the instance of Sir Philip Hartog, the Universities were, however, informed by the Board of the prospective visit to India of Dr. C. Delisle Burns, the well-known writer on Political Science and several invitations for courses of lectures were offered to him by the Universities. Owing to serious illness he has, however, had to abandon his visit.

IX

Besides representing the Board at the Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire at Edinburgh, the Secretary had occasion, during the year, to bring the work of the Board to the notice of important educational conferences in Europe and America. His statement at the Educational Experts Committee of the League of Nations about the efforts made by educational authorities in India to disseminate information regarding the League, included an account of the work of the Board and the Universities of

India in the matter. He was also invited to give an address on the Universities of India at the School of International Studies in Geneva. The progress of University education in India was also touched upon in his address to the World Conference of Educational Associations held at Denver in the United States in July 1931. The work of the Inter-University Board formed the subject of keen enquiries at meetings with the Secretary, convened by Indian students at various University centres in Europe and America. They included the Indian Students' Hostels at Gower Street and at 21, Cromwell Road, London; the Indian Students' Union, Edinburgh; the Indian Association at the Sorbonne in Paris, and the Hindusthan Association at the University of Columbia. The Secretary came into direct personal touch, during the tour, with the officers of the Bureau of the Universities of the British Empire, Office National des Universités Françaises, Paris, the Institute of International Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, the Bureau International d'Education, Geneva, the Institute of International Education, New York and had opportunities to study the work and organisation of these bodies all of which, it will be noticed, have some points of similarity to the Inter-University Board. Arrangements have also been made for the exchange of publications with these bodies. The following were among the Universities visited by him: London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paris, Geneva, Columbia (New York), Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

In India itself, the Secretary had occasion, during the year, to visit the Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Bombay, Lucknow and the Panjab. He interviewed various officers of the Government of India at Delhi and Simla in connection with the work of the Inter-University Board and also His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

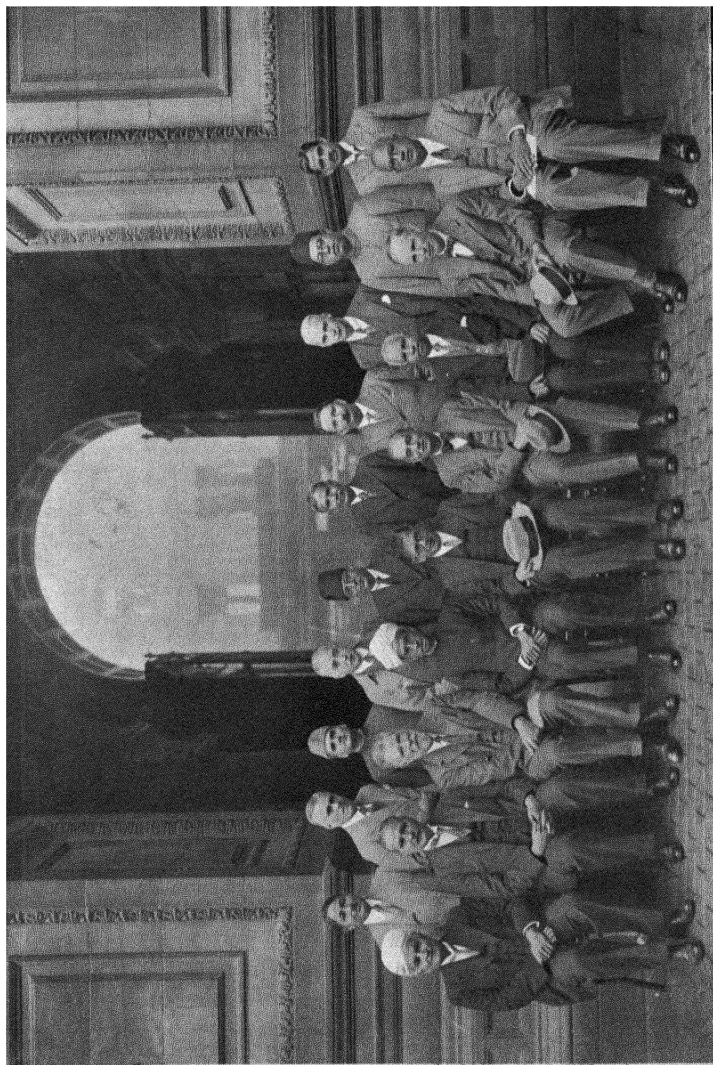
X.

Work has increased considerably in the office of the Board in view of the steady development in its activities and the letters received and replies issued have rapidly grown in number. The office-staff worked efficiently and the Secretary wishes to place on record his appreciation of the loyal and devoted services of Mr. J. P. Vidyarthi, B.Com., the office-manager and the second assistant, Mr. R. Anniah Sastri. It was possible to make arrangements for carrying on most of the routine duties of the office even during the temporary absence of the Secretary in Europe and America.

It only remains to thank the various University authorities for their continued co-operation with the work of the Board and for their readiness, not only in answering enquiries and furnishing information, but also in bestowing their serious consideration on the numerous proposals put before them by the Board. A special word of thanks is also due to Sir Frank Noyce, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands and Mr. R. Littlehailes, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, for the keen interest they have taken in the work of the Board and for their continued anxiety to assign to the Inter-University Board its proper position in the educational system of India.

As the secretary will retire at the end of this period, having held office for five years since the 1st April, 1927, he wishes to express his thanks to the members for their uniform kindness and courtesy. While the office has meant opportunities for useful work and valuable educational experience for him, he trusts he has also been able during the period to advance in some measure the work of the Inter-University Board.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,



CONGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
EDINBURGH, JULY 1931,
INDIAN DELEGATION.

Seated in front from left to right :

Professor P. Seshadri (Inter-University Board) ; Khan Bahadur Md
Abdur Rahman (Delhi) ; Prof. A. C. Woolner (Panjab) ; Prof
S. Radhakrishnan (Wakair-Andhra) ; Sir B. N. Mitra (High Commis
sioner for India-London) ; Lieut-Col. Sir H. Sahrawardy (Calcutta)
Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon (Madras) ; Prof. G. H
Langley (Dacca) ; Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadkru (Annamalai)

Standing behind from left to right : --

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar (Panjab) ; Rai Bahadur B. N. Vyas (Lucknow)
Prof. S. V. Puntambekar (Benares) ; Prof. S. G. Dunn (Allahabad)
Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad (Aligarh) ; Prof. T. K. Shahani (Bombay)
Prof. A. R. Wadia (Mysore) ; Prof. S. B. Smith (Lucknow) ; Dr
P. Basu (Agra) ; Prof. Qazi Md. Hussain, (Omania-Hyderabad
Deccan).

APPENDIX I.

Length of Course of Study for a Degree in Teaching.

Copy of letter No. 1971-1988, dated the 17th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“With reference to this office letter No. 928-945, dated the 4th July, 1931, communicating the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Mysore, may I request a reply to the following :

Resolution No. VI (3) ‘That Universities be requested to report in consultation with the Boards of Studies and the controlling authorities of the Teachers’ Training Colleges concerned whether it is desirable and practicable to adopt Principal Lambert’s suggestion”.

I enclose a copy of the note containing Principal Lambert’s suggestion.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Note.

In none of the Universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, nor in any of the Universities of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand is a degree in teaching or education given after a one year’s course of study. Such a degree (B.Ed. ; Ed.B. ; M.Ed. ; M.A. in Education) is given only after a course of study, extending over two years. At the end of a one year’s course of study, a Diploma in Education (Dip-in-Ed.) is the qualification given. In India, it is the practice in some of the Universities to give a degree (B.T. or L.T.) at the end of a one year’s course of study. Indian students going to Europe to study courses in teaching and education find that the value of the B.T. or L.T. qualification is misunderstood especially as in some Indian Universities the L.T. is a degree and in others a certificate or diploma awarded to undergraduates. Apart from this ambiguity, the practice of giving a degree for what other Universities give only a diploma tends to depreciate the value of an Indian qualification. It will remove misunderstandings and be in the interests of Indian students, if Indian Universities follow the practice of the other Universities referred to by giving a Diploma in Education (Dip-in-Ed.) at the end of a one year’s course and a degree (B.Ed. ; Ed.B. ; M.Ed. ; M.A. in Education) at the end of a two years’ course of study.

Replies Received :

Agra.—This University has no degree in teaching.

Aligarh. This University does not see any valid reasons for altering the present nomenclature and it does not seem desirable to adopt Principal Lambert's suggestion.

Allahabad.—This University has no "Teachers' Training" department and is therefore not in a position to offer any opinion on the resolution referred to.

Andhra.—The Syndicate at its last meeting, considered your letter together with Resolution No. VI (3) passed by the Inter-University Board at its last Annual Meeting held at Mysore and desired me to communicate the following resolution of the Board of Studies in Teaching for your information :

"The Board considers that the proposal for the awarding of a diploma only and not a degree after a one year's course is reasonable, but that the proposal cannot be adopted by this University unless other Indian Universities also agree to it."

Annamalai.—As the University has no faculty of teaching at present it is unable to offer an opinion on Principal Lambert's suggestion.

Benares.—Enclosed herewith a copy of the resolution of the Board of Studies in Teaching relating to Principal Lambert's suggestion referred to in the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Inter-University Board.

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board (a) while a two years' course for the degree in Teaching is desirable, it is not practicable, at present, to organise it, as it will require increased staff, equipment, accommodation and expenditure on the part of the controlling authorities and that it will involve greater time, expense and energy on the part of the persons undergoing such training without their having any definite prospects for better emoluments and conditions of service ;

(b) it is desirable to discontinue the present practice of giving degrees in Teaching after a year's training, as the persons admitted for such training are usually selected from a large number of persons who have received a higher University training already and who, in most cases, have also some teaching experience and also because the system has been in vogue for about 24 years at least in the United Provinces ;

(c) there will be no ambiguity or confusion, if, following the suggestions of the Inter-University Board in this connection, all the Indian Universities adopt the uniform practice of giving B.T. degrees to those graduates who have undergone a year's training at a recognised

Training College (this University has already led the way in this direction by instituting such a degree) ;

(d) in order to provide for a more advanced course in Education in this country, it is desirable to have a higher degree in teaching called M.T. (Master of Teaching) to be given to those B.T.'s who go through a more extended course of training and who submit a thesis on any educational subject embodying the result of their experience and research carried on for *at least a year* after passing the B.T. degree examination.

Dacca.—The resolution was referred to the Faculty of Arts and the Academic Council of this University at their meeting held on 7th January, 1932, and it was resolved to communicate to you the following opinion of the Faculty of Arts :—

“The argument that a degree should not be conferred for a course of less duration than two years is considered to be sound. At the same time, there is some danger that the change from a Degree Course to a Diploma Course may tend to cause a lowering of standard and that the qualification will tend to carry less weight.

If all other Universities and Training Colleges (especially Calcutta University and the David Hare Training College) alter their present B.T. qualification to a Diploma, this University and Training College must necessarily come into line”.

Delhi.—Resolution No. VI(3) does not effect this University as it has no faculty of Education.

Lucknow.—Only a Diploma in Teaching is granted to women graduates who have successfully undergone a course of studies, both theoretical and practical, for one academical year in the Women's Department of this University. No degree in teaching or education is granted by this University.

Madras.—The University is not prepared at present to extend the duration of the L.T. Course from one year to two years.

Nagpur.—Resolution of the Academic Council adopted at its meeting held on the 7th August, 1931 :

Length of course of study for a Degree in Teaching.

47. The Council approved the following report of the Faculty of Education, on Professor Lambert's Note on B.T. Degree, forwarded by the Inter-University Board and resolved to forward the report to the Board :

Resolved that the Faculty is unable to recommend any change on the lines proposed in Professor Lambert's note for the following reasons :

(1) A two years' course for the B.T. degree is not a practical proposition, as it would create several difficulties in the way of the students of the College, who usually come from a poor class.

(2) The affix "Dip-in-Ed." is more clumsy than the simple "B.T."

(3) It is possible that after some time the University may decide to institute an undergraduate's course in Education, in which case it is likely that such undergraduate candidates, successfully prosecuting the course, will be awarded a Diploma.

(4) The number of B.T. students going for their education to England is extremely small and it does not seem necessary to change the present system only for their sake.

(5) It was only recently that the "L.T." has been changed to "B.T." in this province and thus there is already a confusion with regard to the nomenclature. Any further change in nomenclature will increase the confusion.

Osmania.—The Faculty of Teaching agrees in principle with the proposal embodied in the note.

Panjab.—Paragraph 1 of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Studies in Teaching dated the 18th January, 1932.

1. The Board considered the reference from the Syndicate in regard to Principal Lambert's note dealing with the length of the course of study leading to a degree in Education and the resolution of the Inter-University Board on this matter.

The Board of Studies in Teaching is unanimously in agreement with Mr. Lambert that there should be uniformity in length of the course leading to a degree in Education and that the length of such a course should be two years. If the course is of one year only, a diploma and not a degree should be granted at the end of it.

Opinion was however divided on the question whether or not there should be a diploma course of one year in the Panjab University on the assumption that the length of the present B.T. course is increased from one year to two years. Some members of the Board were of the opinion that the diploma course should be the first year of the proposed two years B.T. course. A decision on this matter is complicated by the fact that at present there is a departmental diploma course in Education of one year's duration, the S.A.V. course. Bakshi Ram Rattan, L. Shiv Dyal and Mr. Barnes were in favour of a diploma examination at the end of the first year of the B.T. course whilst S.S. Udham Singh and Mr. Parkinson were against this. Mr. Parkinson considered that such a diploma examination was unnecessary in view of the existence of the S.A.V. diploma course. The other members of the Board also felt that the duplication of a diploma course was unnecessary. Bakhshi Ram Rattan was of opinion that a

student preparing for the proposed two years B.T. degree should be examined at the end of the first year for the diploma in order to encourage him to work throughout the two years and also to enable students who desire to return for further training after obtaining the diploma and gaining experience in practical teaching, to continue the course later in order to obtain the B.T. Degree. He also suggested that to obtain uniformity the proposal of a two years course in Education leading to a degree with an examination at the end of the first year for the diploma should be brought before the Inter-University Board.

S. S. Udham Singh feared that if the University awarded a diploma at the end of the first year few students would continue for the second year of the course and therefore the value of a satisfactory course drawn up for the two years would be weakened. On the other hand, Bakhshi Ram Rattan pointed that a compulsory two years course would discourage many students from taking the B.T. Degree.

Rangoon.—I am directed to refer you to pages 209-211 of the Calendar of this University for 1931-32,—wherein are embodied the Regulations governing the courses and examinations for :

- (1) the Degree of B.Ed.
- (2) the University Trained Teachers' Certificate.

You will no doubt note that the courses for the Degree and the Certificate are of two years' duration.

Degree of Bachelor of Education.

1. The Course of study for the Degree of Bachelor of Education shall be of two years' duration.

2. The course is open to Graduates of the University of Rangoon. Graduates of other Universities can also be admitted with the consent of the Senate in each case. All Graduates other than those from the University of Rangoon will be required to pass a preliminary test in English. But Graduates deputed from Government schools or schools recognised by Government may be exempted by the Standing Committee of the Senate from the test provided they entered service prior to June 1931.

3. The courses and written examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Education shall consist of the following subjects and papers :

- (i) Psychology of Education (one paper).
- (ii) History of Education (one paper).
- (iii) Theory and Practice of Education (one paper).
- (iv) School Hygiene (one paper—two hours).
- (v) Principles and Practice of First Aid (oral and practical examination only).

- (vi) The Teaching of English (one paper).
- (vii) The teaching of any one of the following subjects :—
 (Candidates must have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination in the subject which they select) :—
 - (a) Geography ;
 - (b) History ;
 - (c) Burmese or a language other than English ;
 - (d) Mathematics ;
 - (e) Physics and Chemistry ;
 - (f) General Science ;
 - (g) Botany and Zoology ;
 - (h) English (advanced course). Only students who have taken first or second class Honours in English can be admitted to course “h”.
- (viii) Drawing and Blackboard work (one paper—two hours).

4. All candidates must pass a practical test in teaching. Candidates who are certified by the Principal of Training College as eligible to appear for the practical test may do so towards the end of their course of training.

Candidates not included in the above class can only appear for the practical test after completing their course of training and after they have taught for one year in a Government school or in a school recognised by Government.

5. (i) A candidate who has failed once in the written examination or in the practical test may reappear for either or both examinations on the next occasion.

(ii) A candidate who has failed more than once either in the written examination or in the practical test may reappear for the examination or test in which he has failed as many times as may be necessary, provided :—

- (a) that his admission is recommended by the Headmaster of a Government school or a school recognised by Government in which he has been teaching during the whole of the year immediately preceding the examination ; or
- (b) that he has undergone training during the year preceding the examination for which he wishes to appear.

6. Degree Certificates granted to successful candidates shall state whether a candidate has passed in the first or second class ; and candidates who obtain distinction in the sixth or in the seventh paper shall receive a corresponding endorsement on their Degree Certificates.

recognised by Government in which he has been teaching during the whole of the year immediately preceding the examination ; or

- (b) that he has undergone further training during the year preceding the examination for which he wishes to appear.

6. Certificates granted to successful candidates shall state whether a candidate has passed in the first or second class ; and candidates who obtain distinction in any of the papers iv to ix shall receive a corresponding endorsement on their certificates.

APPENDIX II.

Desirability of making some distinction in the B.A. course, between a working knowledge of Modern English and a Study of English Literature.

Copy of letter No. 1876-1893, dated the 14th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“May I request an early reply to the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board and referred to you for consideration with the other resolutions of the Inter-University Board with this office letter No. 928-945, dated the 24th July, 1931 ?”

Resolution (VIII) (1) :

“That the Universities be requested to state whether it is desirable to make some distinction in the B.A. course between a working knowledge of Modern English and a study of English Literature and if so whether the former alone or both should be made compulsory.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Allahabad.—The matter has been under consideration in this University for some time past. The Academic Council and the Faculty of Arts have appointed a representative Committee to examine the whole question. It appears, however, that opinion is generally in favour of having a compulsory Modern English Course and an optional English Literature course.

Annamalai.—A distinction is made in the B.A. degree course of this University between a working knowledge of Modern English and ‘a study of English Literature’. The former is made compulsory while the latter is optional.

It may be pointed out, however, that the expression ‘a working knowledge of Modern English’ is somewhat vague. The compulsory course in English in this University includes, besides the perusal of certain set books for composition, the study of some good prose literature.

Bombay.—In the opinion of this University, the best way of acquiring a working knowledge of English is through a study of English Literature.

Dacca.—The present B.A. Pass English course of this University includes both.

Delhi.—This University has already made the distinction in the B.A. Course between a working knowledge of Modern English and a study of English Literature. The first 'paper' for B.A. (Pass) Examination is on the prescribed text books only (Prose, Poetry and Drama). The second 'paper' is practically a test of the candidates' working knowledge of Modern English, *i.e.*, understanding Prose and of power of re-expressing given material both from the set prose books and from unseen passages of English Prose, also free composition. The University is watching the result of the experiment.

Madras.—The Academic Council has adopted the following resolutions on the question :

"That the Academic Council is of opinion that the time has now come to make a distinction between a study of English as a compulsory subject and as an optional group ; and that the Syndicate be requested to take further action in the matter."

The Syndicate has accordingly appointed a Committee to consider and to suggest the lines on which the differentiation may take place.

Mysore.—I am directed to invite kind reference to pages 32-34, 200 and 241-243 of this University Calendar for 1930-31, Volume I, and to state that for the B.A. degree of this University under the revised scheme, there is a compulsory course in English comprising two papers on a non-detailed study of certain prescribed text books, which is taken by all students. There is besides an optional course in English comprising three papers : *viz.*, (1) Drama, (2) Poetry and (3) Prose. Thus, English can be offered as one of the three Optional subjects to be taken by a candidate for the B.A. degree examination.

Nagpur.—Resolved that the Inter-University Board be informed that, under the present practice a distinction between a working knowledge of Modern English and a study of English literature, is drawn in the syllabus for the B.A. Examination, both of them being compulsory ; and that, while the practice has proved satisfactory, the whole subject is at present under consideration, in view of the proposed institution of the B.A. and B.Sc. Honours Courses at this University.

Osmania.—The revised courses in English for the B.A. Examination of this University are so framed as to provide students with the facilities to become familiar with the best of English Literature besides obtaining a working knowledge of Modern English.

Patna.—Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on February 20, 1932.

416. Resolved that the Secretary, be informed that in the opinion of the Syndicate no such distinction should be made.

APPENDIX III.

Co-operation between University Teachers and Research Departments of the Government of India.*Resolution No. X (1) :*

“Enquiries be made from the Universities regarding the co-operation there is, at present, between University teachers and research departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects with a request for any recommendation to make it more effective.”

Replies Received :

Agra.—The opinions of the Principals be recorded and a copy of the summary of the opinions sent to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India :

1. The Principal, Agra College, informs that there is no direct co-operation as far as his college is concerned. M.Sc. students in Physics, however, do part of their work at the Upper Air Observatory Agra, while Dr. K. C. Mehta, Professor of Botany, is carrying on investigations on the *rusts of cereals* on behalf of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. On the general question of the desirability of such co-operation he has submitted the following note by Mr. N. Krall, Professor of Chemistry :—

“Research is essentially personal and no system of files, returns, and reports can obviate the necessity for personal intercourse and the stimulus of contact. Great distances in India make this peculiarly difficult. The immense success of the annual Science Congress shows how fruitful and how stimulating such contact can be, but immensely more in the same direction is required. The chief, indeed the only, difficulty is the cost of travelling ; hospitality is unbounded, organising ability is considerable, good-will universal, but the cost of a railway ticket is considerable. Government cannot spend money better than in the form of travelling allowances not only to research workers but to all sorts of teachers and post-graduate students who must be taken annually to Dehra Dun, to Kasauli, to Pusa and other places to be informed at first hand of the kind of work undertaken, the methods of laying out plans of research, the results achieved, how the problems arise, and to meet the men doing all these things. These visits ought not to be regarded by the research institutions with a patronising nund ; their visitors are the public, the young scientific public, of India on whom ultimately they rely for their existence, their visitors are their future recruits ; their visitors are, or will be, their fellow workers on cognate problems ; the institutions, therefore, will have something to receive as well as to give. But not only research institutions should be visited ; technical institutions, such as several at Cawnpore, railway works, canal head-quarters, meteorological and aerological stations should all keep in touch with the intellectual life in India through our post-graduate classes. Government institutions in India, like Government departments, tend to become terribly egocentric, and to mistake the means for the end. Provincial conferences should also take

place annually between students, teachers, researchers and technicians, perhaps even owners, in the same field.

We have heard, *ad nauseam*, that general knowledge is deficient and that India requires education. The remedy is not in increasing the number of literates but in increasing the contact, and hence the sympathy and understanding, between those who are at work on different phases of the same problems. Bring together, therefore, your chief engineers, your executive engineers, your research workers, your students of physics and engineering (who are going to be their recruits and who are also the future legislators, the educated public of India) and your teachers of physics now directing studies with a too purely academic outlook, and ultimate progress is assured. The only serious obstacle to such intercourse is the cost of travelling. I am not in favour of spending public money on reports and proceedings. I advocate personal contact and intercourse, and for this, liberal grants for travelling allowances, with perhaps trifling grants for clerical expenses attendant on preliminary organisation, are essential."

2. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra, says that there is at present no cooperation between teachers of his college and research departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects and that it would strengthen the departments of the college and do much good to both teachers and students if such cooperation is established.

3. The Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, says—"..... at present there is no inter-relation between the Research Department of the Government of India, and the Maharaja's College, Jaipur. The cooperation is possible on condition that the Bulletins published by the Research Departments, of the Government of India, are sent to the University for circulation to the affiliated colleges. This would keep the professors informed of the researches carried on in their respective subjects and make it possible for them to cooperate, if necessary."

4. The Principal, Meerut College writes that only this year in January last, Dr. D. L. Dubey, Ph D., of the Economics Department of the College was invited by the U. P. Government to a conference held at Lucknow to advise Sir Arthur Salter on the best means of setting up an Economic Organisation. He suggests that professors should ordinarily be allowed to have access to all official papers, records, offices and libraries when they are engaged in any research work in any special subjects.

5. The Principal, Christian College, Indore, writes that so far as he is aware no members of the staff of his college are cooperating with any of the research departments of the Government of India.

6. The Principal, Holkar College, Indore, says—".....as there is no research department of the Government of India there can not possibly be any such cooperation. If it is meant to include the facility given by Government to consult its collections at the Secretariat, no outside college can participate in the scheme as its collections are never lent out. The scope for cooperation with the Archaeological Department and Historical Records Commission is very limited."

7. The Principal, Bareilly College writes that there is, at present, no cooperation between teachers of his college and the research departments of the Government of India.

8. The Principal, Government College, Ajmer says—".....there is no cooperation existing between the teachers of this college and the research department of the Government of India in their respective subjects.

9. The Principal, Victoria College, Gwalior says that at present there is no cooperation between the teachers of his college and research departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects.

10. The Principal, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore, writes that nothing is being done in this connection by the Science staff of his college.

11. The Principal, St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, informs that there is, at present, no cooperation between the teachers of his college and the research departments of Government of India. He, however, recommends that opportunities for such cooperation should be given to the teachers as early as possible.

12. The Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, informs that no arrangements exist at present for cooperation between teachers of his college and research departments of the Government of India and that he is not in a position to make any recommendation on the subject.

13. The Principal, Jaswant College, Jodhpur writes that the college maintains a Meteorological Observatory and sends weather reports twice daily to the Meteorological Department of the Government of India.

14. The Principal, Agricultural College, Cawnpore, says:—".....the Heads of the teaching departments of this college are already in touch with the research departments of the Government of India in various ways and I have no recommendation to make since the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the United Provinces Agricultural Research Committee are already considering the question of assisting financially schemes of research put up by officers serving in this college. I do not think that any more can be done at the present moment. The Agricultural College is represented on the United Provinces Agricultural Research Committee."

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Allahabad.—At present, there is hardly any organised co-operation between the University teachers and the research department of the Government of India. But the Archaeological Department has from time to time co-operated with the University in other ways. For instance, the department gave substantial assistance to the Head of the Sanskrit Department of the University in connection with the illustration of an Architectural Text (*Mānsāra*) on which he has been working for the last seventeen years. The officers of the Archaeological Department have also been rendering great help to the University in connection with the Archaeological tours arranged by it. On the part of the University, the departments of Commerce and Economics have been co-operating and assisting some of the departments of the Local Government from time to time.

I am to add that the University would welcome a suitable organised co-operation on condition that such co-operation does not in any way encroach upon the freedom at present enjoyed by the Universities.

Andhra.—The Andhra University has just made a start in organising teaching work and it is not now in a position to give a full and detailed reply to the enquiry made. However, I am giving below the views of the staff of the University College of Arts of the Andhra University on the subject :

The co-operation between university teachers and research departments can be promoted (1) by the Government Research Departments by communicating to the universities the results of the original work done by them ; (2) by university teachers being given facilities to get information directly from the Government research departments on matters arising in the course of their researches ; (3) by access being given to teachers of university engaged in research to original materials collected by Government research departments as for instance materials bearing on archaeology, epigraphy, etc.

Annamalai.— There has been no occasion so far for co-operation between the teachers of this University and research departments of the Government of India, but the University considers such co-operation highly desirable and necessary for the advance of scientific research in India.

Dacca.—The only direct co-operation between the University of Dacca and the Government of India is with the Department of Agriculture. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, on an application from the University, have agreed to meet from their funds, for a period of five years from 1930-31, the cost to the University of employing one Junior Assistant to work out methods for the mechanical Analysis of soils and one Senior Assistant to start investigations on the assimilation of nitrogen by the rice plant. The University, on its part, has created a Research Fellowship in Agricultural Chemistry on Rs. 400/- a month and a Research scholarship in Agricultural Chemistry of the value of Rs. 75/- per month. The Council have further made a capital grant for apparatus and an annual recurring grant under certain conditions. The work of the Research Fellow, two Assistants and the Research scholar are carried on under the direct supervision of the Head of the Department of Chemistry of this University and the scheme of their work has been prepared in consultation with the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Bengal. The Government Agricultural Farm at Dacca is also utilised for making field experiments.

The University authorities feel that a closer co-operation between Universities and the Government of India may be established in the following ways :

(1) The Archaeological Department of the Government of India every year unearths various antiquities which require a long time for proper study for dearth of men in their Department. For example, an inscription is sometimes published 5 or 6 years after it is discovered. On the other hand, there are many teachers in different Universities who would be quite glad to get an opportunity of studying these materials and of helping the Department by the results of their study. Much can be done to the benefit of both the University and the Department if closer co-operation and system of mutual help can be established between the Archaeological Department and the teachers in the different Universities who are engaged in studying the antiquities of India.

(2) Legislative measures of the Government of India dealing with Finance, Commerce and Industries may be examined in all their bearings by University teachers in Economics and Commerce before they are enacted into law.

(3) The Government of India in some of their Departments are engaged in researches, the commercial possibilities of which require investigation. The Government of India may invite the co-operation of University teachers in such investigations.

Madras.—The Syndicate has resolved that Government be addressed to co-operate with the University. A copy of this office communication No. A. 240, dated 7th January, 1932, addressed to the Secretary to the Government, Law (Education) Department, Madras, is forwarded herewith, for information.

Letter No. A 240 dated the 7th January, 1932 from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department.

In communicating to you the following resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Mysore in February, 1931-—

“X. Considered the suggestion of the Dacca University—Desirability of co-operation between various Government Department such as Archaeological, Zoological, Geological, etc., and the University teachers in those respective subjects.

Resolved that enquiries be made from the Universities regarding the co-operation there is at present between University Teachers and Research Departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects, with a request for any recommendation to make it more effective”.

I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate has considered it and has resolved to request the co-operation of the Government in the work of the Teaching and Research Departments of the University.

The University has now the following Departments of Teaching and Research—

Economics,
Indian History and Archaeology,
Botany,
Zoology,
Oriental Research,
Mathematics, and
Indian Philosophy.

The Departments are staffed by specialists of recognised qualifications and often of great experience, and are making valuable contributions to their relative branches of learning. The University will always welcome opportunities of getting access for its Departments to the valuable documents and research material in the possession of the Government. It may be mentioned in this connection that the University was very pleased to be afforded the opportunity recently of working out the Mackenzie Manuscripts.

There is another way in which I believe the Government can encourage the work of the University Departments. The Government

often appoint Advisory or Enquiry Committee to advise or report upon particular questions. By appointing suitable members of the University Departments on these Committees, whenever convenient, the Government will be giving them opportunities of gaining first hand knowledge of matters which will be great value to them in their research work.

I venture to express the hope that the Government will be pleased to take note of the foregoing suggestions and give effect to them whenever circumstances permit.

Mysore.—(a) The Geological Department is linked up with the University and the Director of Geology is the University Professor of Geology.

(b) The Archaeological Department is under the control of the University and the Professor of History, Maharaja's College is the ex-officio Director.

(c) The Oriental Library is brought under the control of the University, the Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College being ex-officio curator.

Osmania.—There is no such co-operation at present. Details should be furnished regarding the directions in which the University can co-operate with the Research Departments of the Government of India.

APPENDIX IV.

Suggestions for making the Inter-University Board serve more effectively the Universities represented on it.

Copy of letter No. 1913-1930, dated the 14th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I have the honour to invite your attention of your University to the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board and to request that your suggestions be forwarded to me at an early date :

Resolution No. XI (1) :—

"That definite suggestions be invited from Universities regarding the ways in which the Inter-University Board can most effectively serve them in the light of its aims as laid down in the constitution and the experience gained by its work during the last few years. Universities be also requested to make recommendations with regard to any changes in the aims of the Board".

I enclose herewith a copy of the aims of the Inter-University Board as enunciated at the time of its inauguration in 1924."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

AIMS.

- (i) To act as an Inter-University organisation and Bureau of information.
- (ii) To facilitate the exchange of Professors.
- (iii) To serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate co-ordination of University work.
- (iv) To appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative of India at Imperial or International Conference on Higher Education.
- (v) To assist Indian Universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries.
- (vi) To act as an Appointments' Bureau for Indian Universities.
- (vii) To fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Copy of letter No. 2047-2064, dated the 30th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"In continuation of my circular letter No. 1913-1930, dated the 14th November, 1931, I am desired by the Chairman of the Inter-University Board, to invite your special attention to Resolution No. XI (1) of

the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, held at Mysore, which runs thus :

“That definite suggestions be invited from Universities regarding the ways in which the Inter-University Board can most effectively serve them in the light of the aims as laid down in the constitution and the experience gained by its work during the last few years. Universities be also requested to make recommendations with regard to any changes in the aims of the Board.”

In view of the fact that criticisms have been made from time to time that the Inter-University Board has not been more helpful to Universities, it is requested that its aims may be considered very carefully by the authorities of your University and suggestions made for their expansion or alteration, as may be necessary. It need hardly be pointed out that it is for the Universities to make the Inter-University Board more useful, as it has always been ready and willing to carry out the wishes of its constituent members. Within the serious limitation that the autonomy of Universities should not be interfered with in any manner, the institution can perhaps make itself felt more, if Universities co-operated more actively in making suggestions and in bringing a larger number of suitable subjects for discussion at the annual meetings.

Hoping that the matter will receive your early consideration”.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Annamalai—The University has no suggestions to offer.

Bombay.—The Syndicate of this University think that the aims set out in the constitution of the Board do not require any change or revision. They believe that a body like the Inter-University Board has ample scope for useful work along the following lines :—

(i) The stimulation of research in India, particularly, by using the influence of the Inter-University Board with Government for the maintenance of, and providing facilities for, such research.

(ii) The placing of the interests of the various Universities before Government and the public, especially, with a view to receiving their financial support.

(iii) The promotion of a sort of Inter-University comity in matters concerning Universities in their relations with one another.

Further, it is the opinion of this University that the Inter-University Board has, in the course of the last few years, served a very useful purpose by collecting and distributing information on educational topics, which was possible only for a body which had the co-operation of the various Indian Universities. The volume of business has considerably increased. It is felt, however, that there has been a tendency to send to the Board business of a comparatively unimportant nature which

the Board in its turn has sent down to the Universities, involving considerable investigation and work out of all proportion to the benefits that could accrue. The suggestions emanating from a body like the Inter-University Board would naturally command more attention, if the Board confined itself to matters of real importance.

Dacca.—It would be an advantage if it were definitely laid down that the Inter-University Board would be the body to invite and make arrangements for any International Congress or Conference on educational topics. It is not improbable that some international Congresses would meet in India sooner or later and as it is difficult for any individual University to take the initiative in the matter, it is desirable that the Inter-University Board should be the body to decide whether in any year an International Congress or Conference should be invited in India.

Further it sometimes happens that a University wants information regarding the syllabuses or remunerations of teachers or hours of work of different Indian Universities. Much time is wasted in writing to different Indian Universities for such information. It would be an obvious advantage if the Inter-University Board were to collect such information every year so that any Indian University desiring information on such subjects might obtain it from the Inter-University Board office and could thus avoid the necessity of writing to the different Universities and awaiting their replies. All the Universities do not publish yearly calendars and it is desirable that up-to-date information on such subjects should be available. I am to suggest that the Inter-University Board should send a standing instruction to the various Indian Universities requesting them to send periodically not only their annual reports but also a statement regarding important changes in their syllabuses, the pay and prospects of their teaching, administrative and ministerial staffs and also the conditions of their service.

Madras.—The Syndicate has no suggestions to offer.

Mysore.—Extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Council of this University held on the 16th January, 1932, containing a suggestion in this behalf:

“Resolved—that it be suggested that the representative of the University on the Inter-University Board should each year convene a conference of the Professors of the University and the members of the University Council (or Syndicate), give a report of the work done by the Board during the preceding year, discuss the propositions, if any, to be moved at the next meeting of the Board and submit to the University Council (or Syndicate) a report of the proceedings for suitable action.”

Nagpur.—The Executive Council has no suggestions to forward on the subject.

Panjab.—*Professor A. C. Woolner's suggestions :—*

The question regarding definite suggestions for the ways in which the Board can most effectively serve the Universities has been passed by the Syndicate on to me for disposal. I have nothing very definite to suggest. There are however two matters in which it has been suggested to me something more might be done by the Board than has so far proved possible. The first is the question of *exchange of professors*. I think the advocates of this are rather apt to overlook the fact that such exchange nearly always involves increased expenditure and that it is

difficult to persuade either of the two Universities concerned to find this additional expenditure and indeed at the present moment they would be quite unlikely to do so. At the same time, I think there may be possibilities in this direction later on and my own view is that nothing is likely to come of any system of sending round formal circulars for the people to say whether they would like to go somewhere else or not. My own view is that the only chance of arranging anything of the kind lies in the Secretary getting into touch with one or two people in each University and thereby discovering more or less privately possible exchanges.

Secondly, the other suggestion is that there should be something in the nature of a *University Service* so that when a teacher or officer moves from one University to another he might retain his rights to furlough leave and so on. We have discussed a scheme for a common provident fund to be administered by a small Inter-University Committee. As you remember, Sir Phillip Hartog was very keen upon this and a scheme was worked out, but it was felt that it would be difficult to get Universities to agree to common rates and that they might hesitate to leave the administration of the fund to the committee that was proposed. It might however be possible to organise something on the lines of what is generally known throughout the Empire as the *Grey Book Scheme*. I expect that you are familiar with the outlines of this scheme but I do not myself possess a copy of the Grey Book. In general, I know the scheme consists in this. Deductions are made at certain rates by the Universities from pay and contributions made at certain rates by the Universities, but instead of being retained by the Universities, the money is made over to one or other of a small list of Insurance Companies approved by Government. These Companies offer the subscribers any one of a number of alternate benefits, as simple life insurance, an annuity payable on retirement or at a certain age, or a combination of these two things and so on. If this scheme could be extended to Indian Universities, at any rate optionally, it would be of great convenience to teachers who move from one University to another. In connection with this idea it might be possible to agree to certain standard rules about furlough so that a teacher would not lose the furlough he had earned on passing from one University to another.

Patna : The Syndicate are satisfied with the present position.

APPENDIX V.

(A)

Use of Vernaculars as Media of instruction.

Copy of circular letter No. 2084-2099, dated the 30th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“With reference to this office letter No. 928-945, dated the 24th July, 1931, I have the honour to request the favour of an early reply to the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, held at Mysore :

Supplementary Agenda : Resolution No. II (1) :

“Information be again asked from the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education regarding the extent to which Vernaculars are used as a medium of instruction and examination in High Schools, Intermediate Classes and University Classes and as to any advance which in their opinion may be made in the direction.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—The opinions of the Principals be recorded and a copy of the summary of the opinions sent to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

1. The Principal, Agra College reports that there is no teaching in the Vernacular at his college (except probably in the Hindi classes), and that until the vernacular languages become better developed and the divergency of languages can be done away with, it will be neither desirable nor possible to teach advanced subjects particularly scientific subjects otherwise than through English.

2. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra says that at present only Hindi and Urdu are taught in the Vernacular in Intermediate classes.

3. The Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur informs that at present Vernaculars, have been recognised as a medium of instruction in respect of the High School Education of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India, Gwalior and Ajmer, but is of opinion that it is yet too premature to extend the same further in respect of the Intermediate and University Education.

4. The Principal, Meerut College, informs that Vernaculars are not used in the Meerut College, as a medium of instruction at present.

5. The Principal, Christian College, Indore informs that Vernacular is not used as the medium of instruction in his college either in the Intermediate or Degree classes and that he has no recommendation to make with reference to any change.

6. The Principal, Holkar College, Indore is of the following opinion :

“At present, as medium both of instruction and examination, English holds the field in the Intermediate Boards and Universities in India.

The use of the vernaculars for this purpose is limited to the two following cases :

(1) As a matter of course, when an Indian language is prescribed as a subject of study at an examination. (An Indian language is generally a compulsory subject at the High School and corresponding examinations in the country) it is generally included among the optional subjects at the Intermediate and B. A. examinations, and M.A. degrees in some Indian languages are allowed in some Universities. Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, and Gujrati are the recognised vernaculars for their examinations in the Board of High School and Intermediate Education at Ajmer, the first three for the B.A. and the first two for the M.A. examination, in the Agra University.

(2) As a matter of choice of the candidates, for answering questions, in all subjects except English at the Board of High School and Intermediate Education at Ajmer (and in a few of such subjects also elsewhere).

“With respect to (1), I would observe that as the subject of study is chiefly literature, the scope is necessarily limited. As regards, (2) though many candidates write their answers, especially in such subjects as History and Geography in their own Vernaculars, the medium of instruction at most schools in these subjects also still continues to be English. This happens particularly in areas such as Indore, where the people are heterogeneous of language, so much so that every class in a school consists of fairly equal linguistic units or of one such dominating unit with substantial minority groups. The school or College authorities are naturally unable or unwilling to engage separate masters for teaching the same subjects in different languages, and practical difficulties present themselves in the task of framing suitable time-table in large schools. As a compromise, in certain schools, one particular language (in exclusion of the others) is used as the medium of instruction in the lower forms, while English is used in the higher forms. These aberrations necessarily defeat, in a large measure, the object of the higher educational authorities in permitting the use of the vernacular medium for answering questions at their examinations, but some results are obtained as the students mostly read text-books written in their vernaculars, of which there has been a vast growth recently.

“The use of a foreign language for imparting instruction is both unnatural and irrational and may be said to prevail nowhere else in the world at present. In our country this is made worse by the exaggerated importance which is further attached to English. A faulty system of instruction backed up to a considerable extent by public opinion—requires that English should be studied not only as a means to unlock the rich treasures of literature, but that it must be learnt up to perfection with all its technicalities of style and idiom very much as a native of England does. Now the genius of English with its most anarchical grammar and pronunciation is completely alien to that of the Indian vernaculars, and thus an unusually heavy strain is put upon the intellect of a young learner in our country, whose faculties—at a time when they are most needed to acquire knowledge—are largely dissipated in a futile attempt to master the intricacies of the language and all the delicate balance and rhythm and the subtle inflexions of thoughts and emotions, particular to an alien tongue. In the circumstances, a student is forced to draw almost entirely upon his memory and imbibe the habit of learning things

mechanically, which ultimately blunts the edge of his intellect and makes him incapable of creative work. Further, as the genius of a language is the reflex of the genius of the race in its thought, emotions, and expressions, no creative or original work can come naturally to one who has to read mostly, think strenuously, and express himself wholly in a language like English whose genius is so different from that of the Indian languages.

“In my opinion, therefore, the complete substitution of the Indian vernaculars for English, should be steadily aimed at, and gradually but surely as the medium both of teaching and of examination the Indian vernaculars should be used.”

7. The Principal, Bareilly College, informs that the vernaculars are not used as media of instruction in his college and that under present conditions, in his opinion, no advance can be made.

8. The Principal, Government College, Ajmer, informs that the Vernacular is not at all used as a medium of instruction in the Intermediate and Degree classes of the college.

9. The Principal, Victoria College, Gwahor, writes that at present the Vernaculars are used as a medium of instruction in Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and Marathi in the Intermediate and University classes.

10. The Principal, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore, says—The Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P. and Rajputana are the two main feeders of our University classes. Neither of these Boards has so far adopted a vernacular as a medium of instruction, even an optional medium of instruction in the Intermediate classes. So long as these Boards refuse to recognise a vernacular as a medium of instruction in the Intermediate classes, the University cannot consider the question, so far as it applies to University instruction.

“For the merits of the case, I am of opinion that the time has come when an option may be given, in selected subjects, to use a vernacular as medium of instruction and examination up to the Intermediate standard.”

11. The Principal, St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, says :—“.....we do not use vernaculars as a medium of instruction here in this college ; neither have we any examination held for the Intermediate and degree classes in Vernaculars. Necessity arising, however, occasionally things are explained in vernacular.

“The opinion here is that we cannot think of any advance in the direction until and unless the conflicting vernaculars already in the field are reduced to one acknowledged medium.”

12. The Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, informs that the vernaculars are not employed as media of formal instruction and examination in the Intermediate and University classes in his college and that in his judgment it is premature to extend the use of vernaculars as media of instruction and examination beyond the High School stage.

13. The Principal, Jaswant College, Jodhpur writes that vernaculars are not used as a medium of instruction in his college.

14. The Principal, Agricultural College, Cawnpore, says that in his opinion instruction in the vernacular in the Intermediate and University classes in his college is not desirable for the reason that the

subjects are largely of a scientific character and the literature in these subjects is mostly published in languages other than the vernacular.

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Allahabad—Vernaculars are not used in University classes as media of instruction, except occasionally in the teaching of Urdu and Hindi.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The vernacular is not used at present, as the medium of instruction in any of the University classes. As this is due, among other reasons, to the absent of suitable text-books in Tamil, the University is endeavouring to induce competent scholars to write such books by the offer of an adequate money prize. Already the Syndicate has offered a prize of Rs. 1,000/- for a Tamil text-book on Logic.

Dacca.—No vernacular is the medium of instruction in this University.

Delhi.—This University does not conduct the Matriculation or any equivalent examination.

At the Intermediate as well as at the post-Intermediate stage, English is the medium of examination in all subjects. The vernaculars are however used to some extent as media of instruction particularly in oriental subjects. The attention of the Academic Council of this University has been invited to the Resolution and that body will consider at an early date the possibility of an advance in the direction.

Lucknow.—Vernaculars are not yet used as a media of instruction in the University classes in this University.

Madras.—A Vernacular is not the medium of instruction or Examination in the College classes, nor is there at present any proposal for introducing Vernacularisation.

The extent to which Vernacularisation is adopted in High Schools will be seen from the enclosed copy of a communication from the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.

Letter L. Dis. No. 4278/31, dated the 9th October 1931, from the Secretary, S. L. C. Board, Madras, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, No. 23120, I have the honour, by direction, to give below the number of schools that used vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination during the years 1926 to 1931 :—

Year.		Number of Schools.
1926	..	2
1927	..	9
1928	..	19
1929	..	55
1930	..	60
1931	..	69

A statement containing particulars in respect of the subjects, the question papers in which were answered in vernacular and the vernaculars in which they were answered, is enclosed.

I may add there are no new proposals at present towards further encouragement of using the mother tongue as the medium of instruction.

Statement showing particulars in respect of the subjects, the question papers in which were answered in vernacular and of the vernaculars in which they were answered, during the years 1926 to 1931.

Name of subject.	Vernaculars used.					
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Elementary Mathematics.	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil, Telugu Malayalam & Oriya.	Tamil & Telugu
History of England and India.	Tamil.	Tamil, Telugu & Kanarese.	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil, Telugu & Oriya.	Tamil, Telugu Urdu.	Tamil Telugu & Urdu.
Physics.	..	Tamil.	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil & Telugu	Tamil & Telugu
Chemstry.	Tamil.	Tamil.	Tamil.	Tamil & Telugu	Telugu.	Telugu.
Botany.	..	Do.	Do.	Tamil.	..	..
Domestic Science.	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tamil.	Tamil.
Music (Indian)	..	..	..	..	..	Tamil

Mysore.—As an experimental measure, instruction in Geography and History is given in Kannada in the IV forms of certain High Schools in the State from this year and the students of those schools will get question papers in Kannada for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1934 and will answer them in that language alone.

I am to add further that Vernacular is not adopted as the medium of instruction in any of the University classes.

Osmania.—Urdu is the medium of instruction in all the Faculties of this University—Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Engineering and Education.

Panjab.—I. In the Matriculation examination, question papers in the case of Sanskrit are set in Hindi and in the case of Arabic and Persian are set in Urdu.

In the case of History and Geography, the candidates have the option of writing their answers in Urdu, Hindi or Panjabi, while in the case of Oriental and Vernacular Languages, the candidates are required to write answers in their Vernaculars.

Besides this, the Vernaculars have been given the same position as is given to the Classical Languages, *i.e.*, a candidate has the option of offering either a Classical or Vernacular Language as one of his fixed subjects for the examination.

2. Candidates for F. O. L. and B. O. L. examinations are required to take an Indian Vernacular as one of their subjects, passing in which is compulsory for qualifying in these examinations.

3. Candidates for High Proficiency and Honours in Sanskrit examinations have the option of taking additional papers in Hindi while those for High Proficiency and Honours in Arabic and Persian have the option of taking two additional papers in Urdu.

4. Examinations for Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours are also held in the Vernacular Languages, namely in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Pashto.

5. Any candidate who has passed any of the examinations in Vernacular Languages can present himself for examination in the English papers of the Matriculation, Intermediate (Arts) and B. A. Examinations, successively, on payment of half the usual fee of the said examination and if successful receives a certificate testifying to his having passed in English in the examination concerned.

6. Female candidates for the Intermediate (Arts) examination can take up one of the Indian Vernaculars recognised by the University in place of Classical Language which is otherwise compulsory for almost all the candidates.

7. Candidates for the Intermediate (both Arts and Science) as well as for Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science examinations have the option of taking an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University.

8. The University maintains an Oriental College wherein it has recently established chairs in the three main Vernaculars of the Province, namely, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi and has made arrangements for starting evening classes for the benefit of candidates for examinations in the above named languages.

The question of making Vernaculars media of instruction and examination for certain examinations and of further encouraging the study of Vernaculars is engaging the attention of various University bodies.

9. The University has completed the compilation of a Panjabi Dictionary after six or seven years' labour, the manuscript of which is awaiting publication for want of funds.

B.

Copy of letter No. 2117-2126, dated the 30th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Directors of Public Instruction of all the Provinces.

"I have the honour to forward herewith a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Mysore and request the favour of an early reply :

Second Supplementary Agenda : Resolution No. II (1)

Information be again asked from the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education regarding the extent to which vernaculars are used as the medium of instruction and examination in High Schools, Intermediate Classes and University Classes and as to any advance which in their opinion may be made in the direction."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Assam.—In Assam, vernaculars are used as the medium of instruction and examination up to class VI of High Schools. Above class VI the medium is English, though vernacular is often used in instruction in classes especially in classical subjects.

In my opinion the vernacular should be used as the medium of instruction in all subjects, but to a varying extent, up to the Matriculation standard and in certain subjects to the degree standard.

History and geography should be taught in the vernacular to the degree standard. If suitable books are not available, English books can be translated.

Classical languages should be taught through the medium of vernacular and translation should be to and from vernacular, not English.

Mathematics should be taught through the medium of vernacular to the Matriculation standard, though English figures might be used in High School Classes.

For more advanced work, probably the instruction might be in English as the technical terms are more concise in English than vernacular.

I regret that it is impossible to introduce general instruction through the medium of vernacular in the High Schools of this Province until the Calcutta University alters its rules for the Matriculation Examination.

Bengal.—In classes V. I-X, the instruction and examination in all subjects other than English may be conducted either in English or in the Vernacular. In classes below class VII, the instruction and examination in all subjects shall be conducted in the Vernacular only.

Bihar and Orissa.—In eleven of the Government High Schools in Bihar and Orissa, which have the four highest classes duplicated, an experiment is being tried of teaching history and geography in one section through the medium of English and in the other through the medium of the vernacular spoken by the largest number of the pupils. Privately managed schools are at the same time being encouraged to introduce a vernacular as the medium of instruction in the four upper classes, if this can be done without prejudice to the interest of minorities, and if they can find the necessary funds themselves. Experiments are also being made to see how far it is possible for one teacher to give instruction to a class through the medium of two vernaculars, at the same time, *e.g.*, through Hindi and Urdu or through Bengali and Oriya. Pupils have the option at the matriculation examination of answering in the vernaculars question in subjects other than English and Mathematics. In the Intermediate and degree classes, the vernaculars are not used as the medium of instruction or examination.

The main difficulty so far has been the lack of suitable text-books in the vernacular. Many teachers, too, hold that pupils who use the vernacular as the medium of instruction are apt to be weaker than other students in English, owing to their fewer opportunities of using that language.

Bombay.—The medium of instruction is generally the local vernacular in standards I-V and English in Standards VI and VII which prepare candidates for the Matriculation Examination. At this examination, which is held at the end of the Secondary School course and which is conducted by the University of Bombay, candidates are given the option of answering question papers in History and Second language in the vernacular. Greater use is being made of this option. In the Examination of 1931, 61.3 per cent. answered the History paper and 57.5 per cent. answered the Second language paper in the vernacular. The corresponding percentages at the examination of 1930 were 61.1 and 56.1 respectively. The question of extending this option to all other subjects of the Matriculation Examination is being considered by the University.

Burma.—So far as High School education is concerned the medium of instruction is English. In the High School Examination, Pali and Burmese History may be answered in Burmese but all other papers must be answered in English. In view of present University requirements and the demand for English, there is little likelihood of any change in the near future.

Madras.—During the S.S.L.C. held in this Presidency in March 1931, 69 schools presented candidates who answered papers in certain non-language subjects through the medium of Vernaculars. The subjects most usually taught through the Vernaculars are Elementary Mathematics and History are the languages generally employed have been Tamil and Telugu.

North-West Frontier Province.—In the High Schools of this Province, History and Geography may be taught in Urdu as well as in English; and answer papers may be written by candidates either in English

or in the vernacular. Candidates are required to declare before-hand which language they propose to use. In each school a Vernacular (Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi or Pashto) are also taught as separate subjects.

C.

Copy of letter No. 2127-2129, dated the 30th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, to the Secretaries, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Allahabad, Ajmere and Dacca.

“I have the honour to forward herewith a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Mysore and request the favour of an early reply :

Second Supplementary Agenda : Resolution No. II (I)

Information be again asked from the Universities and Board of High School and Intermediate Education regarding the extent to which vernaculars are used as the medium of instruction and examination in High Schools, Intermediate Classes and University Classes and as to any advance which in their opinion may be made in the direction.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Ajmere.—Under the existing regulations of this Board, candidates are allowed to use as media Urdu, Hindi and Marathi for answering question papers for the High School Examination. I am to add that the use of vernacular medium is not allowed in the Intermediate and the Intermediate in Commerce Examinations conducted by this Board.

Allahabad.—Government have made the following rule for incorporation in the Educational Code :

“Aided Schools may, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, conduct teaching upto and in Class X in English or Urdu or Hindi. A School which has been permitted to use Urdu or Hindi as the medium of instruction in Classes IX and X may continue to use English text-books in these Classes.”

Some 37 aided institutions have upto this time been permitted by the Department to use Urdu or Hindi as the medium of instruction in their High School Classes

As regards the medium of examination the Board has made the following regulation :

‘Candidates for the High School Examination are permitted to answer questions in English, Urdu or Hindi in all subjects other than English.’

The option of using a vernacular medium of examination has been given in the following subjects only and in the following manner with effect from the date noted against each :

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) Sanskrit and Hindi—through the medium of English or Hindi. | } | High School Examination of 1927. |
| (b) Arabic, Persian and Urdu—through the medium of English or Urdu. | | |
| (c) History and Geography—through the medium of English, Hindi or Urdu. | | |
| (d) Agriculture—through the medium of English, Hindi or Urdu. | | |
| (e) Mathematics—through the medium of English, Hindi or Urdu. | } | High School Examination of 1929 |
| (f) Domestic Science—through the medium of English, Hindi or Urdu. | | |
| (g) Physics and Chemistry—through the medium of English, Hindi or Urdu on condition that in case of the vernacular medium, English Scientific technical terms may be used. | } | High School Examination of 1931. |

English is the medium of instruction and examination in the Intermediate classes.

APPENDIX VI.

All-India Medical Council Bill.

Copy of letter No. 2497-2514 dated the 12th December, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I have the honour to inform you that the Draft Bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register has been referred to the Inter-University Board for opinion and it will be considered at the ensuing Annual Meeting to be held at Lahore on the 7th, 8th and 9th March, if the Bill is not taken up for consideration by the Legislature before that date. As I am informed that the Bill has also been referred to all the Universities, I shall feel thankful for your kindly communicating to me any opinion which your University might have expressed in the matter, so that the members of the Inter-University Board may have the advantage of knowing what has been said by the Universities before passing their own resolution on the subject."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in favour of 3 A sub-clause (2) ; 3 A (1) (c) ; 3 (1) (d) and 7 A.

NOTE :—The Medical Faculty which the Syndicate consulted was divided in its opinion, the majority being of the above opinion and the minority holding that clause 3 A. sub section 1, 3 A. sub-section 1 (c) and (d) clause 7 should be included in the Bill.

- (2) Only Graduates should be placed on the Register of the All-India Medical Council and the fees for such registration should not be more than Rs. 30/-.

Bombay.—

REPORT OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE ON THE DRAFT BILL FOR ESTABLISHING AN ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL AND REGISTER, FORWARDED BY GOVERNMENT TO THE SYNDICATE FOR THEIR OPINION, AND REFERRED TO THE FACULTY BY THE SYNDICATE.

The Faculty approves generally of the intended legislation, and makes the following recommendations with regard to the several clauses of the Draft Bill hereinafter mentioned :—

Clauses 1 and 2 :

The title of the Bill should be amended to read as follows :—

"A Bill to establish a Council of Medical Education and Registration for British India (instead of 'A Medical Council in India') and to provide for the maintenance of a British India Medical Register."

The Faculty approves of the preamble and clauses 1 and 2 of the Draft Bill, subject to the following modifications :—

“In clause 2 (c), line 3, in place of the word ‘grants’, substitute the words ‘is authorized by law to grant’, and add a new clause to the definitions between clauses (f) and (g) as follows :—

‘Recognized medical qualifications’ means qualifications recognized under this Act.

Clauses (g) and (h) will have to be altered to (h) and (i) respectively.

Clause 3 :

The Faculty does not approve of clause 3 (1) (a) and (c). It approves of clause 3A (1) (b) (c) (e) and 3A (2). In place of 3A (1) (d), the Faculty suggests that clause 3(1) (d) be substituted after making therein the following alterations :—

For the words ‘one member’ in line 1, substitute ‘two members’ ;

Omit all words after ‘or’ in line 7 of clause (d), and substitute the following

“or any persons holding medical qualifications entitling them to registration on the British Medical Register up to the date of the Act coming into force, and thereafter by persons holding recognized medical qualifications and enrolled on the British Medical Register, or the Provincial Medical Register.”

Sub-clause (2) of clause 3 is also approved.

Clause 3 as thus amended will read as follows :—

“3. (1) The Governor General in Council shall cause to be constituted a Council consisting of the following members, namely :—

(a) one member from each Governor’s province, to be nominated by the Local Government of the province ;

(b) one member from each British Indian University, to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of the medical faculty of such University ;

(c) two members from each province in which a Provincial Medical Register is maintained, elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such register who hold qualifications in medicine granted or recognized by any British Indian University, or any persons holding medical qualifications entitling them to registration on the British Medical Register up to the date of the Act coming into force and thereafter by persons holding recognized medical qualifications and enrolled on the British Indian Medical Register, or the Provincial Medical Register ;

(d) three members to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The President of the Council shall be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves :

Provided that for five years from the first constitution of the Council, the President shall be a person, nominated by the Governor General in Council who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council, and, where he is not already a member, shall be a member of the Council in addition to the members prescribed in sub-section (1).

(3) No act done by the Council shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Council.

Clause 4 :

In clause 4 (1), the Faculty suggests that for the words 'Local Government' occurring in lines 3 and 4, the words 'University concerned' be substituted.

Clauses 5 and 6 :

The Faculty approves of Clauses 5 and 6.

Clause 7 :

The Faculty does not approve of clause 7 (1). It approves of clause 7 A and sub-clause (2) of clause 7. It further suggests that an additional sub-clause (3) be added to clause 7 to the following effect :—

"On the death or resignation of any member of the Council his successor shall be nominated or elected, as the case may be, and such successor shall hold office during the unexpired residue of the term of office of the member in whose place he has been nominated or elected."

Clause 8 :

Clause 8 is approved subject to the following alteration :—

For the word 'ten' in sub-clause (2) substitute the words 'one third of the total number of'.

Clause 9 :

The following alterations should be made in clause 9 :—

In sub-clause (c) at the end add the words 'but not as medical inspector or visitor.'

In sub-clause (d) delete the words 'or nominate'.

Reword sub-clause (f) as follows :—

'with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix the remuneration of officers and servants of the Council and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President and members of the Council.'

Clause 10 :

In clause 10 (1) in line 2, for the word 'seven' substitute 'nine' and in line 3 for the word 'five' substitute 'seven'.

Add a new sub-clause (3) as follows :—

'Five members shall form a quorum.'

Renumber (3) as (4).

Clauses 11, 12, 13, 14 :

The Faculty approves of clauses 11 to 14.

Clause 15 :

In clause 15 (1) add the word 'held' between the words 'been' and 'guilty' in line 10 and line 21. The rest of clause 15 is approved.

Clauses 16 and 17 :

The Faculty approves of clauses 16 and 17.

Clause 18 :

In sub-clause (2) delete the words 'Governor General in' in lines 3 and 4 and add the following between the words 'and' and the words 'the Governor General in Council' in line 5 :—

'On the recommendation of the Council'.

In line 6, delete the words 'after consulting the Council.'

Clause 19 :

In clause 19 (1) at the end add the following :—

'In the case of British Indian subjects.'

In sub-clause (3) of the same clause for the word 'First' substitute the word 'Second' and the sub-clause (4) in lines 1 and 2, for the words 'after consultation with', substitute the words 'on the recommendation of.'

Clause 20 :

The Faculty approves of clause 20.

Clause 21 :

In clause 21 (1) after the word 'inspectors' in line 3, add the words 'and visitors'.

In sub-clause (2), after the word 'inspectors' in line 1, add the words 'and visitors'.

In sub-clause (3) delete the words 'Governor General in'.

Clause 22 :

The Faculty approves of clause 22 subject to the addition of the following clause as a proviso to sub-clause (4) :—

'Provided always that if upon a further representation made to the Governor General in Council by the Council or the Medical Institution granting such qualifications, it shall appear expedient so to do, he may at any time, direct that any entry made under this clause be cancelled.'

Clause 23 :

At the beginning of the clause add 'Subject to the provisions of this Act, and in sub-clause (1) (b) after the word 'inspectors' add the words 'and visitors'.

Clauses 24 and 25 :

The Faculty approves of clauses 24 and 25.

On page 10 of the draft in the first schedule in the second and third column against 'University of Bombay' add the following :—

'Licentiate of Medicine', 'Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery', 'Bachelor of Hygiene', 'Doctor of Hygiene', and 'Diploma in Ophthalmology'.

In the second schedule on the same page, instead of making reference to the British Medical Register, the tables (f) (i) and (j) should be set out *in extenso* in the schedule itself.

In answer to the particular questions on which the opinion of the University is invited, namely, the question of including Licentiates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay on the Register and the question of charging a registration fee, the Faculty is of opinion that

for the present such Licentiates should not be brought within the purview of the Council, and that no fee should be charged for placing a person on the British Indian Medical Register where he has already been enrolled on a Provincial Medical Register, and that where a person is not enrolled on any Provincial Register but applies for being enrolled on the Indian Register a nominal registration fee of Rs 20 only should be levied. For the registration of additional qualifications after a person has been enrolled special fees may be levied.

Dacca.—I am directed to communicate to you the following resolution of the Academic Council of this University, adopted at their meeting held on the 3rd February, 1932 :

“That the Inter-University Board be informed that in view of the fact that there is no Medical Faculty in this University they have not considered the Bill in detail but they wish to make the following general observations :

(1) In paragraph 5 of the Government of India letter (No. 1494-H of 31st August, 1931, forwarded with the Bill) it has been suggested that if any province has more than one University with a medical faculty attached, those two or more Universities should be granted the right of electing one representative between them, rather than that each such University should be granted separate representation. The proposed All-India Medical Council will have the power of granting or withdrawing recognition of medical degrees awarded by an Indian University, and, in the opinion of this University, it is essential that every University with a Medical Faculty should have a representative on the Council.

(2) Sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Bill makes it impossible for a medical graduate, however eminent he may be in profession, to be elected to the Council, if he has not had five years' experience as a teacher. This University consider this exclusion of non-teachers from the Council undesirable.”

Lucknow.—Herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of this University.

At a Special Meeting of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Lucknow, held on Monday, the 2nd November, 1931, at 5 p.m., a letter No. 1494-H from the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, dated Simla, the 31st August, 1931, together with the draft bill to establish a Medical Council in India, was considered.

PRESENT :

Col. H. Stott, Dean, Faculty of Medicine (*in the chair*), Prof. B.G.S. Acharya, Rai Bahadur Prof. D. D. Pandya, Capt. J. N. Goil, Mr. Hargovind Sahai, Rai Bahadur J. P. Modi, Mr. Raghunandan Lal, Rai Bahadur B. N. Vyas, Rai Bahadur Prof. R. N. Bhatia,

Capt. K. S. Nigam, Rai Bahadur Capt. J. G. Mukerji, Lt.-Col. G. T. Burke, Sahebzada Dr. Said-uz-zafar Khan, and Dr. W. Burridge.

1. The minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Medicine, dated 18th March, 1931, were confirmed.

2. The Faculty passed the following resolutions :—

(1) Reference para. 4 of Mr. Reid's letter, relating to the composition of the India Medical Council—(a) President. The Faculty recorded the opinion that after the first five years the President of the Council should be elected by the members of the Council from among themselves as provided for in Section 3-A (2) of the draft bill.

(b) Relating to one member to be nominated by each Local Government. The Faculty considered an amendment that the following words be substituted for sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Section 3-A :—

“One medical man to be elected by the Provincial Legislature of each Governor's Province.”

The amendment was negatived by the casting vote of the Chairman. The original proposal of the bill was then approved.

(2) Para 5 of Mr. Reid's letter, relating to the representation of Universities on the Council : The Faculty was unanimously of opinion that each Medical Faculty in British India should be represented individually on the Council and that for the present the scope of the bill may be limited to Universities in British India. They preferred the alternative provided for in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Section 3-A.

(3) Para. 6 of Mr. Reid's letter, relating to the representation of medical graduates of each province. The Faculty was of opinion that it is preferable to grant direct representation to persons borne on a Provincial Medical Register and not through the Provincial Committee.

(4) With reference to clause (3) of Section 3 the Faculty was of opinion that the choice of a representative by persons borne on the Provincial Medical Register should not be confined to persons who had five years' experience as teachers in Medical Colleges or Schools, but should also be open to persons who have ten years' qualification as general practitioners. For this reason it was recommended that the sub-clause (3) of Section 5 of the bill should be amended to read as follows :—

“No person shall be eligible for election under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 unless he has had five or more years' experience as a Professor, Reader, Assistant Professor, or Lecturer in a Medical College affiliated to British Indian Universities or in a school under the Provincial Government or holds ten years' experience as a general practitioner.”

NOTE.—Medical schools are not as a rule affiliated to British Indian Universities and therefore a minor drafting alteration has also been suggested as incorporated above.

(5) The Faculty resolved to call attention to the fact that clause (2) of Section 3 has not been repeated in the alternative Section 3-A. This should be done.

(6) Para. 8 of Mr. Reid's letter : The Faculty approved of the formation of the Executive and of the Provincial Committees and in regard to the composition of the Executive Committee, the Faculty was of opinion that as the most important function of the Council is the maintenance of proper standards of medical education in India, it is desirable to reserve not less than three places on the Executive Committee for persons who have actual teaching experience. They would therefore suggest the addition of the following words at the end of clause (1) of Section 10 :—

“and of whom not less than three shall be teachers”

(7) The following drafting alterations in Section 15 were suggested :—

Clause (1) line 9, substitute the words “or that he has been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect” for the words “or that he has been guilty of conduct improper to a medical practitioner.”

(8) Para. 10 of Mr. Reid's letter referring to Section 18 : The Faculty resolved to invite attention to the fact that in the first schedule the following omissions should be supplied :—

Under University of Allahabad : Add M. D. (Allahabad).

Under University of Lucknow : Add M. D., M. S., and D. P. H. (Lucknow).

NOTE.—These degrees are already recognized. The omissions in the first schedule are being corrected.

(9) Section 19 of the bill refers to the second schedule under which medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside British India are recognized. The Faculty was strongly of opinion that such recognition should be only up to the date of the establishment of the India Medical Council.

(10) Para. 11 of Mr. Reid's letter : The Faculty is of opinion that the scope of the Act to start with and for the present should be confined to graduates only. The question of bringing in licentiates may be considered subsequently.

(11) Para. 13 of Mr. Reid's letter, relating to the fees for registration on the All-India Register : The Faculty is of opinion that all qualified persons who are on the Provincial Register should be enrolled automatically on the Indian Medical Register without the payment of any further fee. In future all new entrants should be required to pay a total fee of Rs. 25 to the Provincial Council, out of which Rs. 10 per head will be remitted to the India Council. In Provinces which have no Provincial Register the full fee of Rs. 25 should be payable to the India Council.

(12) The Faculty recorded the opinion that in the draft bill no provision has been made to make it obligatory for a medical man to be registered with the All-India Medical Council before holding a public appointment. They would, therefore, suggest the following as an additional section in the Bill :—

“Medical men must be registered on the All-India Medical Register before they become eligible for any public appointment within the territorial jurisdiction of the Governor General in India : provided that this clause does not affect the licentiates being borne on the Provincial Registers.”

(13) The Faculty recommended the addition of the following as section 22-A in the Bill :—

“The General Medical Council of India may cause to be published under their direction a book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparing them, together with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed, and containing such other matter and things relating thereto as the Council think fit, to be called ‘The Indian Pharmacopœa’; and the Council shall cause to be altered, amended, and republished such pharmacopœa as often as they shall deem it necessary.”

(14) The Faculty was unanimously of opinion that in section 6 of the bill as also in all other places the name of the Council should be changed to ‘The General Medical Council of India.’

(15) The Faculty urged that, as recommended before, this bill should be expedited and the All-India Medical Council should be created at the earliest possible date.

(16) The Faculty approved the draft of the bill with the above amendments.

Madras.—Herewith a copy of letter addressed to the Government of Madras communicating the views of the Syndicate on the Draft Bill to establish a Medical Council in India.

Letter No. 24292 dated the 5th October 1931 from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department.

Subject.—Bill—Establishment of an All-India Medical Council.
Ref—Your Endorsement No. 35201-1-D.1-P.H.,
dated 18th/21st September 1931.

I have the honour, by direction to inform you that the Syndicate considered the correspondence and resolved to offer the following remarks on the subject : —

The references are to letter No. 1494-II. from the Government of India dated the 31st August 1931.

Para 4 of letter.—The Syndicate is in favour of clause 3-A of this Bill. The President should be nominated for five years and thereafter elected.

Para 5. The Syndicate considers that every Indian University with a Medical Faculty should be entitled to elect a member to the Council.

Para 6.—The Syndicate considers that there should be direct representation of Provincial Medical Graduates on the Council. It is not in favour of clause 5(3) of the Bill.

Para 11.—The Syndicate considers that Licentiates in Medicine should not be eligible for registration at present.

Para 13.—The Syndicate suggests a fee of Rs 50/- for registration.

The Syndicate attaches great importance to the question of reciprocity and considers that provision should be made in the Bill empowering the All-India Medical Council to remove from the schedule of recognised medical qualifications (Second schedule) the qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries which do not give reciprocal treatment to Indian medical degrees.

Patna.—Herewith a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Medicine held on 13th October, 1931

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1931-32

No. 2

The 13th October, 1931.

(Special Meeting).

Present.

LT.-COL. D. COUTTS, *Dean of the Faculty (in the Chair).*

MAJOR H. G. ALEXANDER.

CAPT. P. B. MUKERJI.

MR. H. HYDER ALI KHAN.

DR. T. N. BANERJI.

MAJOR A. N. BOSE.

1. Read letter No. 7904-L.S.G., dated September 19, 1931, from the Local Government inviting opinion on a Bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a Register of qualified practitioners of modern scientific medicine in order to establish a uniform minimum standard of qualifications in medicine for all provinces.

Resolved—That the Faculty proposes the following amendments and additions to the Bill :—

SECTION 3—*Delete* this section.

Capt. P. B. Mukerji proposed that in Section 3-A(c) the words “by the Senate of such University” be inserted between “elected” and “from” in line two, the words “themselves by” be deleted in line 3, the word “the” be replaced by “its” at the end of line 3 and “of such University” be deleted in line 4 and 5.

The motion was rejected by 4 to 2.

SECTION 3-A (d) *Substitute* 3(d) *for this sub-section.*

SECTION 4(1)—*Substitute* “Registrar of the University concerned” for “Local Government” in lines 3 and 4.

SECTION 5(2)—*Delete* “where.....Register” and *add* “unless he is a University graduate in medicine, and is actually engaged in medical education at the time of his nomination in an institution affiliated to the University of the province.”

SECTION 5—*Delete* sub-section (3) and renumber sub-section (4) as sub-section (3).

SECTION 7—*To be deleted.*

SECTION 9(c) —*Add* after Registrar “who shall be a medical man and”

SECTION 11(1)—*Delete* the words “who possess recognized medical qualifications”.

SECTION 13(1)—*Delete* the words “Secretary..... resides” from lines 4 and 5 and also “the Provincial Committee” from line 7 and *add* the words “Registrar” after the first “the” in line 4 and the word “him” after “by” in line 6.

Delete proviso 1.

SECTION 13(2)—*Delete* the words “a Provincial Committee or of” in lines 1 and 2.

SECTION 15(1)—*Delete* proviso (i).

Renumber proviso (ii) as (i).

SECTION 19(1)—*Insert* the words “before February 1930” between “granted” and “by” in line 1 of section 19(1).

SECTION 19(3)—*Substitute* “Second” for “First” in line 3.

Add as sub-section (5). In the case of persons of Indian domicile proceeding for medical education to a foreign country outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Governor-General of India before the establishment of the Indian Medical Council and obtaining a degree or diploma in that country, he or she may be enrolled on the Register even though the reciprocal arrangements mentioned in sub-section (2) may exist with that country provided the qualification has been obtained after an examination, that it would entitle the holder thereof to practice as a medical practitioner in the country in which it was obtained, and that it indicates a standard of professional education not lower than that which will be prescribed by the Indian Medical Council when constituted under this Act for the purposes of registration in the Indian Medical Register.

SECTION 21—*Add* as sub-section 4.

(4) The Council shall have power in addition aforementioned to express an opinion on (a) the preliminary education of the students admitted for medical education in the British Indian Universities, (b) the method of admission of students to medical institutions under these Universities, (c) the proportion of students to teachers in each class and (d) the qualifications of teachers in such institutions.

SECTION 22—After section 23 *add* the following as section 23 and 24 :—

SECTION 23—No person shall hold any appointment as a physician surgeon or other medical officer in the military, naval, or Air-force services of the Forces stationed in any place within the territorial jurisdiction of the Governor-General in India or in any dispensary, hospital, infirmary, or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions, or in any public establishment, body, or institution or as a medical officer of health or as a medical officer in vessels plying in Indian waters unless he or she be registered under this

Act or under any Act for the registration of medical practitioners in force in any province in India, provided always that in the latter case such registration has been obtained on the strength of a qualification granted by a medical institution inside the territorial jurisdiction of the Governor-General of India. The eligibility of persons holding the qualifications granted by a body or bodies outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Governor-General of India for holding such appointments will always be subject to section 19 of this Act.

SECTION 24—The Indian Medical Council shall cause to be published under their direction a book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparing them, together with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed, and containing such other matters and things relating thereto as the Council shall think fit, to be called the Indian Pharmacopœa, and the Council shall cause to be altered, amended and republished such pharmacopœa as often as they shall deem it necessary.

Sections 23, 24 and 25 to be renumbered as sections 25, 26 and 27.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Add, Patna University, Andhra University and Rangoon University.

2. Read letter Nos. 790-E.R., and 1152-E.R., dated August 18, September 15, 1931, respectively, from Government intimating that though the representation of the Faculty of Medicine on the Syndicate is desirable, it is not feasible to give effect to it until the Act is amended at some future date.

Resolved—That the letters be recorded.

Panjab.—Herewith a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Medical Faculty of this University held on the 22nd October, 1931, paragraph 2 of which contains the opinion of the Faculty on the Draft Bill.

PARA 2. The Proposed Medical Act for India was then considered and the following amendments suggested :—

A. PARA—2.

Clause (c) Line 3.

For the word “Grants” substitute the words “Is authorised to grant.”

B. PARA—3.

Omit whole para 3.

C. PARA 3—A.

Omit following clauses of Para 3-A.

(1) Clause (a)

* (2) Clause (d).

* Clause (d) to be replaced by Clause (d) of the Original Para 3 which reads as under :—

“One member from each province in which a Provincial Medical Register is maintained, etc. etc.

D. PARA—7

Omit para 7 (1) and insert para 7-A in place thereof.

E. PARA—10

Add to para 10 (1) “Five members shall constitute a quorum.”

F. PARA—11

Add to Para 11 (1) line 5 after the word qualification, “Under this act.”

G. PARA—14

Add as para 14 (a) :—“Publication of the Register.”

The Council shall in every year cause to be printed, published and sold a correct Register of the names in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with their respective residences and medical titles, diplomas, and qualifications by any medical institution or University recognised under this act with the dates thereof of all persons appearing on the Register as existing on the 1st day of January in every year, and such register shall be called the British Indian Medical Register.

H. PARA—15

Para 15 (1) line 23

For the words “Registrar, who shall erase the name of such person from the Register” substitute the words “Council, who may either reprimand, or suspend judgment or order erasure of the name of the person concerned, as the Council may deem fit, and in the latter case the Registrar shall erase the name of such person from the Register.”

I. PARA—18

(a) Para—18 (1), line—2

For the words “Medical Institutions in British India” substitute the following :—

“Any statutory British Indian University having a Medical Faculty.”

(b) Para 18 (2), Line—3

For the passage “in the first Schedule to such qualification therein” substitute the following :—

“in the foregoing set clause (1) may apply to the Council to have such qualifications recognised and the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, amend the First Schedule so as to include such qualifications therein.”

J. PARA—19

(a) Para 19 (1), Line—6

For the words “the purpose of this Act” substitute “persons enrolled, or entitled to be enrolled on the Provincial Medical Registers upto the date of the enactment of this Act.”

(b) Para 19 (3), line—3

For the word "First" substitute the word "Second".

K. PARA—22

Add as para 22 (5) :—"On the recommendation of the Council, if it is satisfied that owing to change of circumstances the deletion of any medical qualification under sub-clause (4) may be revoked, the Council may apply to the Governor General in Council, who may by a notification in the Gazette of India, revoke such deletion."

L. PARA—25

Insert the following passage after the word "may" in line—5, para 25 (1).

"notify the particulars of such default to the Council and if the Council fails to remedy such defaults within such time as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council may for the purpose of remedying such defaults refer the particulars of the complaint to.....etc.

M. PAGE—10*(a) First Schedule*

Below the insertions "Bachelor of Medicine" and "M.B." against the Panjab University, add the following passage :—

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery" and "M.B.B.S."

*(b) Second Schedule***PARA—A, LINE—3**

Add after the words "United Kingdom" the following :—"until this Act comes into force."

Rangoon.—I enclose the views of the Board of Studies in Medicine of this University on the proposal to establish an All-India Medical Council. The views of the Board have been endorsed by the University and forwarded to the Local Government.

The Board of Studies in Medicine and the Council of the Medical College are agreed that the proposal to establish an All-India Medical Council is sound in principle. They have studied and discussed the provisions of the proposed Bill and feel it necessary to make the following observations.

Preamble.

As it is proposed that licentiates trained in Medical Schools are to be excluded from the All-India Register, the wording of the preamble is unfortunate as implying that these licentiates have not attained to the minimum standard of qualification in Medicine which would make them acceptable as medical practitioners. This is an unmerited slur on Sub-Assistant Surgeons and other licentiates of Government Medical Schools who form the great bulk of the profession in India. Moreover, it forms a reflection on the Government which not only trains but also employs large numbers of these men who according to the implication contained in the preamble are unacceptable as medical practitioners.

If licentiates were admitted to the register no exception could be taken to the wording.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Section 3.

(a) The President of the Council should be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

(b) Approved.

(c) There should be a combined constituency for all universities in the Province possessed of a Medical Faculty. If each University in British India were to elect a representative to the Council, the teaching section of the profession would have an overwhelmingly large representation at the expense of the ordinary practising section. Unless the duties of the Council are to be confined to regulating education, (this is not contemplated as the Council is also vested with certain disciplinary powers this preponderance in representation would be unfair and be resented by the non-teaching practitioners who greatly outnumber the teachers.

(d) The right to elect a representative should be vested in the Provincial Committees, Clause (5) 3 of the Bill is objectionable for the reason given in the preceding paragraph.

The remaining sections of the Bill are approved of with the exception of 18(1).

As regards the exclusion from the Register of licentiates, with the exception of those holding the license of certain universities, it is not clear on what grounds licentiates are to be excluded. On the whole it is quite clear that such exclusion forms a slur on a very worthy body of men.

The admission of licentiates to the Register, if such admission were on a separate section of the Register (Schedule 3), would not in any way imperil the recognition by foreign countries of the degrees and diplomas of Indian Universities.

- (1) Provincial Medical Councils acting as Committees of the Council and where such Councils do not exist, a Body appointed for the purpose, could carry out the duty of scrutinising the education given and of inspecting the examinations of Medical Schools granting licenses. When in consequence of the improved preliminary education of students, of a lengthened course and of a sufficiently heightened standard, the inspecting body is satisfied that the standard required for registration in schedule 1 has been attained in any school, it would report the fact to the Council, who could then arrange for inspection by its own inspectors and on receipt of a satisfactory report could take such steps as might be necessary to obtain the inclusion of the license of that school in Schedule 1.

With reference to the question of registration fees :

If licentiates were admitted to the register they would necessarily require representation on the Council. This could be achieved by allowing each Provincial Medical Council to elect, in addition to one member registered in Schedule 1, one member registered in Schedule 3.

A fee should be charged for registration.

A fee of Rs. 75/- seems to be rather excessive in view of the fact that most applicants will have paid a fee for registration in the Provincial Register.

Rs. 50/- would appear to be a more reasonable fee.

APPENDIX VII.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Mental Tests Committee at the B. N. College, Patna on December, 21, 1931, at 12-30 p. m.

Present :— Dr. C. H. Rice, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, (Member).

Mr. H. D. Bhattacharya, Dacca University, (by invitation).

Prof. M. N. Tolani, M.A., (Bombay) M.A., (Cantab.) National College, Hyderabad, Sind (by invitation).

Dr. N. N. Sen-Gupta, (Convener).

(1) The Committee discussed the meaning of the terms of reference.

(a) In the first place, they discussed the possibility of applying mental tests in lieu of the entrance examinations (of the Columbia Scheme).

The Committee are of opinion that the scheme is not feasible under the present conditions.

(b) In the second place, the Committee considered the possibility of applying the tests, parallel to the entrance examinations.

The committee are of opinion that no ready-made set of tests is available for application for this purpose.

(c) In the third place, the Committee considered the possibility of developing and standardising a set of tests suited to Indian conditions at particular centres in India.

(i) Individual tests of this type as a general scheme, cannot be applied.

(ii) The tests to be devised should be group tests.

(iii) They should be applied at particular centres under the guidance of trained persons.

(iv) The purpose of the battery of tests would be to predict :

(a) the possible success of the individual at the University or College.

(b) The diagnosis of special aptitudes.

(v) The devising of tests at the experimental stage should be left in the hands of the following Committee :

(1) Lahore.—Mr. G. C. Chatterji, M.A, Professor of Philosophy, Government College, Lahore.

Mr. B. C. Harrington, M. A., (Columbia)
Professor of Philosophy, Forman
Christian College, Lahore.

(2) Lucknow.— Dr. N. N. Sen-Gupta, M.A., Ph.D.,
(Harvard) Prof. of Philosophy,
Lucknow University, Lucknow.

Dr. Speer, Isabella Thoburn College,
Lucknow.

Dr. Wellons, Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.

(3) Allahabad.— Dr. C. H. Rice, M.A., Ph.D.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

- (4) Calcutta.— Dr. G. Bose, D.Sc., M.B., Dr. Suhritchandra Mitra, M.A., Phil. and Mr. Gopeswar Pal, M.Sc., Department of Experimental Psychology, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
- (5) Dacca.— Mr. G. B. Bhattacharya, B.A., B.T., Hon. Teacher, Dacca University, Dacca.
Dr. M. P. West, M.A., D. Ph., (Christ Church, Oxford), Principal, Training College, Dacca.
- (6) Andhra.— Dr. Manikan, Andhra Mission College, Guntur.
- (7) Mysore.— Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., Prof. of Psychology and Logic, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
- (8) Madras.— Miss Corrie Gordon, Teachers' Training College, Saidapet, Madras.
- (9) Sind.— Mr. M. N. Tolani, M.A., (Bombay), M.A., (Cantab.), National College, Hyderabad, Sind.
- (10) Patna.— Mr. Jamuna Prasad, M.A., (Cal.), B.A., (Cantab.), Asst. Professor of Philosophy, Patna College, Patna.

with the power of co-option at each centre.

- (vi) The Convener of this Committee be appointed to co-ordinate the work.
- (vii) Drs. Rice and Sen-Gupta be appointed to meet and to draw up a draft of the tests.
- (viii) The money budgeted for the T.A. be re-appropriated for the purpose of devising the tests and experimenting with them.
- (ix) The Committee are of opinion that the subject of vocational aptitudes is a very suitable and interesting topic for investigation in this connection and that the Board may profitably explore the possibilities in this direction in co-operation with the training colleges and departments of Psychology associated with different universities.
- (x) Since valuable work in this direction is being done in England and America, the Committee request the Board to procure materials, the list of which will be supplied by the Convener and to place them at the disposal of the Committee.

(Sd.) N. N. SEN GUPTA,
Convener.

APPENDIX VIII.

Co-operation among Indian Universities in the matter of the Introduction of Military Science as a Subject of Study.

Copy of letter No. 1520-1536, dated the 24th October, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma except Patna.

"I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from the Registrar, Patna University regarding the subject of the introduction of Military Science in Indian Universities and the possibility of co-operation among them in the matter.

I shall feel thankful for an early reply regarding the points raised in the letter."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Copy of letter No. 10510 dated the 2nd October, 1931, from the Registrar, Patna University, Patna, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"With reference to your letter No. 1200, dated the 27th August, 1931, I have the honour to send a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the question of the introduction of Military Science as a subject of Study in the University degree course of training drawn up by Capt. Brown and request you to be so good as to let me have the following information :--

1. Whether the other Universities have to offer any criticism on the scheme and what improvements do they suggest to it?
2. Have the other Universities got any scheme? If so, this University may also be furnished with the same.
3. How the services of qualified instructors are to be secured?

I would also invite a reference to resolution I (3) of the Second Conference of the Indian Universities printed on page 29 of the Annual Report 1930-31 of the Inter-University Board, India. It is not understood what is meant by "Universities should take steps in co-operation with one another" in the resolution. I shall be glad if you enlighten me on the point and let me know up to what extent and in which direction the Patna University can receive the co-operation contemplated in the resolution from the other Universities in matter of the introduction of the teaching of the Military Science in Colleges admitted to this University.

It seems that so far only the Agra University has introduced the teaching of Military Science in some of the Colleges affiliated to it. If you let me know the details of the working of the schemes of any one of the colleges, I shall be grateful".

Report of a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the question of the introduction of Military Science as a subject of study in the University Degree Courses.

A meeting was held on the 6th December, 1928 at 8-30 a.m. in the office of the Principal of the Science College.

Present :—

Mr. Batheja.

Mr. Horne.

Capt. Brown—co-opted.

Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohammad Nur.

Dr. K. S. Caldwell.

1. The Committee considered the courses in Military Science adopted by the University of Cambridge. The Committee did not consider themselves competent to draw up a scheme on similar lines at Patna, nor did they consider that the staff qualified to carry out such a Scheme was available at Patna. For drawing up details of such a scheme the appointment of a Board of Military Studies would be necessary.

2. The committee considered the course of training drawn up by Capt. Brown on the lines of that adopted in the Punjab. The Committee recommended that this course, with such modifications as may be found necessary, be adopted and that in order to give effect to it early steps be taken to provide suitable Head Quarters for the Corps.

3. The Committee were of opinion that such a scheme could be carried out by the Adjutant of the University Corps with the help of such additional sergeant instructors as might be found necessary and that a special allowance should be made to the Adjutant for this work.

(Sd.) K. S. CALDWELL,

Principal,

SCIENCE COLLEGE, PATNA.

7th (Patna) Company University Training Corps, I. T. F.

MILITARY SCIENCE AS AN OPTIONAL SUBJECT FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a suggested syllabus :—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Intermediate, | .. Practical Examination only. |
| B. B.A. & B.Sc., | .. Practical and Written Examination. |

A. INTERMEDIATE. (PRACTICAL).

1. Performance of all movements in the ranks of Squad, Platoon and Company Drill.
2. Duties of Section Commanders in Platoon and Company Drill.
3. Handling of rifles and bayonets in Arms Drill, Musketry and Bayonet Training.

4. Handling a section in field-training to Company Schemes, including Attack, Defence, Outposts and Advanced Guards.

5. Elementary Map-reading.

B. B.A. & B.Sc. (PRACTICAL).

1. Handling a Platoon, unaided, in Company Drill

2. Ability to instruct in Musketry and duties on the range.

3. Knowledge of the parts of the rifle and its mechanism.

4. Ability to instruct in Bayonet Training.

5. Handling a Platoon in the field up to Platoon and Company Schemes.

6. Handling a Platoon on the March in Advance, Rear Flank Guards.

7. Handling a picquet in an Outpost scheme.

8. Map Reading and Compass marching by day and night.

(WRITTEN)

MUSKETRY

Theory of Rifle-Fire. Uses of Miniature Range.

Instruction of Recruits in Aiming.

” ” ” Firing.

DRILL

Position of Commanders in Platoon, Company and Battalion.

Drill and their duties.

Company movements from and into column of spurs and column of Platoons.

FIELD TRAINING.

Formation of a Platoon of a Company in Attack and Defence.

Duties of a Platoon Commander in Attack and Defence.

Duties of Advance and Rear Guard Commanders to a Battalion.

Map Reading.

INTERIOR ECONOMY. Duties of Battalion Orderly Officer and Battalion Orderly Sergeant in Camp.

Clothing, Equipment and Ammunition supply.

Channels of Military Correspondence.

Army Rations. Supply and Distribution.

Care of Arms and Ammunition.

Elementary Knowledge of Military Law, and thorough knowledge of I.T.F. Act and Rules.

Pay and Allowances of the Indian Army.

Copy of D. O. No. 187/12 dated the 7th November, 1928, from Captain Brown to Dr. K. S. Caldwell.

Reference your No. 2819 of the 14th September, 1928.

I enclose herewith a Course of Military Science for your approval.

1. The number of lectures for "A", will be at least 40 and will consist, in the main, of special instruction on the usual Corps parades and of one hour's duration, each. In addition, 10 hours at least will be devoted to lectures on the 5 subjects enumerated making a total of 50 *hour's Instruction*.

As regards "B", I suggest for the Practical, at least 60 hours parade instruction and 15 hours lectures. Total :—75 *hours*. For the written, the number of lectures to be as follows :—

<i>Musketry</i>	.. 20 hours.
<i>Drill</i>	.. 8 hours.
<i>Field Training</i>	.. 12 hours.
<i>Interior Economy</i>	.. 14 hours.
Total :—	.. 54 hours.

Total :— Say 130 hours.

The above is just a rough outline, as I do not know how these lectures will fit in with all the subjects in the University Curriculum, and what standard of efficiency is to be decided upon.

2. I suggest the number of compulsory parades should be :—

INTERMEDIATE.	2 Annual Camps.
	50 parades. (each lesson in the course will be gone through two consecutive times).
B.A. & B.Sc.	4 Annual Camps.
	75 parades.
	55 lectures. (as in the Intermediate classes, each lesson will be repeated).

(Note :—There are approximately 90 Corps parades in the Year).

If I may pass a remark on this scheme, it is going to throw a very considerable amount of work on the Adjutant of the Corps and will thus interfere with the ordinary working of the Corps. The scheme can, of course, be modified to a certain extent, and I forward my suggestions for what they are worth.

Replies Received :

Agra.—Military Science is an additional optional subject of study at the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations and its course extends over two years. 100 teaching periods are required to be devoted to Military Science during the two academic years in addition to the practical side of the training attached to this subject. Military Science may be taught within or without the ordinary College hours, according to facilities available at each centre and the following are deemed qualified to teach the subject of Military Science :

- (1) Any regular Commissioned Officer of the British or Indian Army.

- (2) Any Commissioned Officer of the University Training Corps, who has passed his Retention Examination.

Text books and syllabuses in the Military Science are given on pages 75 and 76 at the end of the Calendar for the year 1931-32. The Regulations of the University appear on page 190 of the Calendar.

TEXT BOOKS AND SYLLABUSES.

Military Science.

There will be *two* papers and a *practical* test.

Paper I.—Military Organization, administration and tactics.

This will include—

1. Principles of war with historical illustrations and their application to operations in the field with special reference to infantry, *i.e.*, Protection (Advance guards, Rear guards and outposts); Attack and Defence.
2. Characteristics of Fighting Troops, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Aircraft, Tanks and Armoured Cars.
3. Organization of fighting troops.
4. Information.....reconnaissance from the air and on the ground.
5. Composition and transmission of orders (operation orders, reports and messages); means of communication in the field.
6. Field works.....cover, obstacles, trenches—water supply and sanitation.

Reference Books—

Field Service Regulations, Vols. 1 and 2 (Government publication).
 Infantry Training, Vol. 2 (Government publication).
 Manual of Field Works (Government publication).
 Manual of Military Hygiene (Government publication).
 Historical Illustrations to F. S. R.
 Elementary Tactics by Pakenham Walsh.
 Principles of War by Marshal Foch.
 Manual of Map-reading and Field-sketching (Government publication).

Paper II—Military Law (Indian).

This will include—

1. Indian Army Act.
2. Arrest and investigation of charges.
3. Court martial.
4. Evidence.
5. Civil offences.
6. Duties in aid of the Civil Power,
7. I. T. F. Act.

Reference Book—

Manual of Indian Military Law (Government publication).

Practical work—

The candidates will be required to pass a practical test in (a) map-reading, (b) field-sketching, and (c) elementary tactical exercises (platoon).

Regulations.

Paper I	Military Organization, Administration and Tactics	50 marks	} Minimum pass marks 45.
Paper II.	Military Law (Indian)	50 marks	
Practical		50 marks	minimum pass marks 15.

Allahabad.—The report has been approved of by the Executive Council of this University.

A copy of the scheme for the teaching of Military Science as accepted by the resolutions of the Academic Council and the Executive Council mentioned in the report is also enclosed.

(1) The Committee draws the attention of the University to its scheme for certificate in Military Science and the resolutions of the Academic Council and the Executive Council on it (*vide* Academic Council Resolution 18, dated the 20th March, 1931 and the Executive Council Resolution 104, dated May 4, 1931.)

(2) The Committee is of opinion that the University should gladly co-operate with the Patna University in any practicable scheme.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MILITARY SCIENCE HELD ON TUESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1931, AT 2-30 P.M. IN THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

PRESENT :

1. Major J. W. Pendlebury, M.C.
2. Lt. S. M. Zamin Ali.
3. Lt. S. G. Tiwari, and
4. Pandit Amaranatha Jha (*in the Chair*).

1. The Committee is of the opinion—

- (a) that Military Science should be an extra optional subject failure in which should not affect a candidate's success in the University degree examination :
- (b) that only members of the University Training Corps be permitted to take up the course leading to the certificate ;
- (c) that a certificate be granted to those who pass this course.

2. The Committee considers that an initial grant of Rs. 500 will be adequate for a collection of books on Military Science (list attached

herewith) and that at a subsequent date an equal sum should be spent on Sand Table Models.

3. The course should be spread over two years. Paper I and the Practical tests to be taken at the end of the first year, and Paper II and III at the end of the second year. The marks obtained in all these tests should be considered as a whole for determining a candidate's success.

4. The Committee recommends the following syllabus:—

Paper I.—*Elementary Military Organization and Administration*, including the Principles of War in History—Characteristics in Fighting Troops; Cavalry; Infantry; Artillery, Aircraft and Tanks and Armoured Cars; Organization of Fighting Troops; Information; Grounds and Formations; Composition and Transmission of Orders; Field Works.

Book Recommended:—

PENDLEBURY:—Tactics (Indian Press, Ltd.)

Paper II.—*Elementary Military Law*, including Indian Army Act—Indian Territorial Forces Act; Duties of Company Commander; Platoon Commander; Section Leader; Courts-Martial; Organisation of the University Training Corps; Organization of the Urban Unit of the Indian Territorial Force; Rules under the Indian Territorial Force Act.

Paper III.—*Military History*.

- (i) FORTESCUE:—Lectures on Military History (Cambridge University Press);
- (ii) The Palestine Campaign;
 - (a) Official Record of Military Operations;
 - (b) WAVELL: Palestine Campaign;
 - (c) MASSEY: Desert Campaign;
- (iii) Cole: Imperial Military Geography.

Practical:—

- (a) Map Reading (Conventional Signs, Contours, and co-ordinates);
- (b) Musketry; Care of Arms; Firing Positions; Fire Orders;
- (c) Ability to instruct a squad in Squad Drill, Arms Drill and Musketry;
- (d) Ability to command a Platoon in Company Drill and in Field Operations, attack, defence, outposts, advance and rear guards.

5. The Committee considers that no further expenditure beyond that on Books and Models will be necessary. The Officers of the U. T. C. should be able to take up the teaching work and, if considered necessary, some officer of the Regular Army may be asked to assist in the Practical Tests.

AMARANATHA JHA,
(Convener).

MILITARY SCIENCE IN UNIVERSITIES.

List of Books necessary for Library.—(Those marked with an asterisk should be obtained first). —

Field Service Regulations	Volume I	..	.. 4 Copies.
"	" II	..	.. 4 "
Infantry Training	" I	..	.. 4 "
Infantry Training	" II	..	.. 4 "
Cavalry Training	" II	..	.. 1 Copy.
Engineer Training	" II	..	.. 1 "
Machine Gun Training		..	.. 1 "
Section Leading		..	.. 4 Copies.
Artillery Training	Volume III	..	.. 1 Copy.
Armoured Car Training		..	.. 1 "
Manual of Field Works		..	.. 1 "
Field Service Pocket Book		..	.. 4 Copies.
Manual of Military Hygiene		..	.. 1 Copy.
Manual of Map Reading and Field Sketching		..	.. 4 Copies.
Small Arms Training	Volume I	..	4 "
Instructions for the Drafting of Orders, Instructions, Reports and Messages		..	.. 4 "

Strategy and Tactics.

The Direction of War—Bird.

Principles of War—Foch.*

Defence of Duffers Drift—"Backsight Forethought."*

Napoleonic Strategy—Hall.

Operation of War—Hamley.

Science of War—Henderson.*

Remaking of Modern Armies—Liddell Hart.

Paris, or the Future of War—Liddell Hart.

Historical Illustrations to F. S. R.

Common Mistakes in The Solution of Tactical Problems—Beauman.

Elementary Tactics—Pakenham Walsh.*

Tactical Schemes—Kearsey.

Tactical Problems—Moltke.

Tactics Simplified—Liddle Hart.

Note on Land Forces of Dr. Dominions, Colonies, Protectorate and Mandated Territories.

Organisation and Administration.—

Simplified Organization and Administration—Bolton.*

Organisation and Administration—Lindsell.

Imperial Strategy.—

Imperial Strategy—"Times" Correspondent.

Frontiers—Fawcett.

Imperial Defence—King Hall.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Great War.	Official History of the War	2 Volumes.*
	40 days in 1914	Genl. Maurice.
	1914	French.
	March on Paris 1914	Von Kluck.
	Ypres 1914	German Genl. Staff.

Books on Palestine Campaign.

Official :—A Brief Record of the Advance of the *Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1919.

Military Operations in Egypt and Palestine, Volume 1 and Maps.

Others :—Revolt in the Desert—T. E. Lawrence.

Allenby's Final Triumph—Massey.

Outline of the Egyptian and Palestine Campaign (Borman Manifold).

Palestine Campaign—Wavell.*

Desert Campaign—Massey.

*Books on Mesopotamian Campaign :—*Campaign in Mesopotamia 1914-18—Evans.

Official History of the Campaign in Mesopotamia.*

Critical Study of the Campaign in Mesopotamia upto April, 1917.

Notes and Lectures on the Campaign in Mesopotamia—Kearsey.*

*General :—*General Sketch of the European War—Belloc.

German Strategy in the Great War—Neame.*

Robertson—Soldiers and Statesmen 1914—18.

*Napoleon's Campaign :—*A History of the Peninsular War—Vols. 1—4—Oman.*

Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia 1806—Petria.

Waterloo Campaign—Pratt.

Jeva Campaign—Maude.*

*American Civil War :—*Stonewall Jackson Vols. I and II—Henderson.*

Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville—Gough.*

Grant's Campaigns in Virginia—Anderson.

Jackson's Valley Campaign—Allan.

*Austro-Prussian War :—*Moltke's Projects for the Campaign against Austria—Official.**Franco-Prussian War :—*Strategy of the Franco-Prussian War—Bird.*

Story of the Franco-Prussian War—Brunker.

South African War.—

History of the War in South Africa (4 Volumes)—Maurice.*

Russo-Japanese War.—

Strategy of the Russo-Japanese War—Bird.*

Story of the " " " —Brunker.

Wars in India.—

Afghan Wars—Forbes.

Second Afghan War —Official.

Third Afghan War.—Official.

History of the Indian Mutiny—Holmes.

Campaigns on North Western Frontier—Verill.*

Waziristan 1919-20—Official.*

Biographies.—

Cromwell as a soldier—Beldock.*

Trietsch, His life and work—Hausrath.

Life of Lord Wellington, 2 Volumes—Maxwell.

Life of Napoleon—Roso.

Napoleon as a General*—Von Walternburg.*

Napoleon—

Periodicals.—

Army Quarterly.

Journal of the United Service Institution of India.

Fighting Forces.

Andhra.—As the University has no experience in the above subject, it cannot offer any suggestions in the scheme of the Patna University.

The University cannot consider the question of introducing Military Science as a subject of study in the degree courses until it has organised its own University Training Corps.

Annamalai.—As this University does not as yet possess such a corps, it has no remarks to offer on the scheme forwarded by the Registrar of the Patna University.

Bombay.—Nearly a year ago a committee was appointed by the Academic Council to frame a detailed scheme thereof in consultation with the military authorities of the Southern Command. The Committee drew up a detailed scheme and forwarded it to the military authorities with a view to enquire as to the possibility of their co-operation in the matter, but as yet the latter have not been able to give their views on the subject and the matter is, therefore, still pending.

Delhi.—This University is not in a position to offer any suggestions regarding the points raised in the letter from the Registrar, Patna University.

Dacca.—The authorities of this University regret that it is not possible for them to take any action in the matter.

I have the honour to communicate to you the following opinion of the Academic Council of this University on the proposed Syllabus for Military Science drawn up by the University of Patna :—

“That the proposed course is not, in any sense, a University course and does not and should not find place in a University curriculum. Passing such a course demands neither high mental capacity nor will it lead to cultural development and hence it should not be considered as equivalent to the subject ordinarily taught. It is not considered desirable that

it should replace any subject, but if taken as an additional training over and above the ordinary University course, it might be a desirable adjunct to the usual training given in the University and the University might grant a separate certificate for proficiency in such training”.

Lucknow.—The letter from the Registrar, Patna University, regarding the introduction of Military Science as a course of study in Indian Universities and the possibility of co-operation between Universities in the matter, was considered by the Academic Council of this University. The Council has resolved that the University of Lucknow is not at present prepared to introduce Military Science as a subject for the degree course but is watching the development and progress of the scheme introduced in the Intermediate Colleges.

Madras—The Syndicate regrets its inability to co-operate in this matter.

This University is, however, considering a similar question and I am addressing you separately in the matter.

The Syndicate is of opinion that it would be better if the Inter-University Board takes the initiative and addresses the Government of India to co-operate with the Universities in this matter.

Copy of letter No. 29361, dated 8th December, 1931, from the Registrar, Madras University, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Subject :—Introduction of Military Science as a subject of study in the University Degree Courses.

“I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the Syndicate considered the following resolution passed at the Second Conference of Indian Universities.

“That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University Departments of Military Studies and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose’.

and appointed a Special Committee including the Administrative Commandant, 5th Madras University Training Corps to consider and report on the question of the feasibility of introducing the subject in the University courses of study.

As it was then understood that the Patna University was also considering a similar question, particulars of the proposals made by them were also called for and placed before the Committee.

The Committee met in August last and after a thorough discussion forwarded a report. Two copies of the report are sent herewith.

The Syndicate considered the report and accepting in the main the recommendations, addressed the Administrative Commandant of the University Training Corps requesting him to offer his opinion as to what action could be taken along the lines suggested in the latter part of the report (page 5).

The Administrative Commandant has, in his letter dated the 10th November replied as follows :—

‘Preparation for and Examination in Certificates ‘A’ and ‘B’ is a subject which affects all U. T. C’s in India and the introduction of instruction as determined by the War Office for Colleges in England

required the sanction of Army Headquarters. The feasibility of the proposition could be pointed out to Army Headquarters.'

He also stated that, in his opinion, 10% of the members are qualified for instruction in these subjects at present.

The Syndicate considered the matter again and resolved that the Inter-University Board be addressed on the question of approaching the Government of India and the Military Department to give facilities for such training.

I have the honour accordingly to address you on the subject and to request you to be so good as to address the Government of India and the Military Department—Army Headquarters—to consider the question and to give necessary facilities for such training.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Madras University to consider the resolution of the Second Conference of the Indian Universities for the introduction of Military Science as a subject of study in the University degree course. (Meeting held in the Senate House on Tuesday, the 18th August, 1931, at 4 P.M.)

PRESENT :

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar (*Convener*).

Capt. Bacon.

Mr. M. A. Candeth.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan.

Mr. M. Ratnaswami.

„ S. Satyamurti.

The Resolution of the Universities Conference referred to us runs as follows :—

“That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University departments of military studies and securing the service of qualified instructors for the purpose.”

In view of the fact that the Universities in India are scattered and far apart from each other, we do not think that it is practicable for the Indian Universities to undertake any joint scheme of instruction in military subjects. We have considered whether it is possible for the University of Madras to organise a course of studies in military subjects. Before expressing an opinion upon this point, we should like to refer to some preliminary considerations which have an important bearing on the question referred to us.

The first point to be considered is, what is the purpose to be served by the institution of a course of military studies in the University ? Is it for the purpose of enabling graduates of the University to qualify themselves for direct commissions in the army ? At the Madras meeting of the Inter-University Board, a resolution was passed to the effect that it was desirable that direct commissions should be granted to suitable graduates of Indian Universities and the Board, requested the Government of India to help and advise Indian Universities on the action to be taken by them with regard to the courses of military science, training and other conditions

In order to give effect to the recommendation. It was stated in another resolution at the same meeting that in order to encourage University students in India to take to military training, it was desirable that military science should be included among the optional subjects in the Universities (see Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for 1927-28, pp. 113 and 116). If the object of providing a course of instruction in military subjects is to secure direct commissions for those who have gone through the course, the proposal is premature and bound to lead to disappointment. The military authorities in India are not now prepared to grant direct commissions to University graduates. The subject was considered by the Indian Sandhurst Committee of 1925, otherwise known as the Skeen Committee. In paragraph 29 of their report the Committee express the opinion that they are not in favour of the grant of direct commissions to graduates of Indian Universities. They stated that "Indian Universities are at present in a state of transition and it will be premature and infructuous to introduce such a system. The question may be revived with advantage at some future time, but the decision will always depend *inter alia* on the extent to which Indian Universities are prepared to adapt their system of military requirements and, for example, to introduce short courses in military subjects as has been done by some Universities in the United Kingdom." The Indian Military College Committee which was appointed this year is not also in favour of granting direct commissions to University graduates. It is held that the system of University education now obtaining in India would not justify the grant of direct commissions dispensing with the training proposed to be provided in the new Indian Military College. The facilities for theoretical and technical training which will be provided in the new Military College are not now available in the Indian Universities and are likely to be beyond their resources. It is considered that for some time to come a course of training at the Indian Military College should be regarded as indispensable for aspirants to the commissioned ranks of the army. If the course of military studies in the University is not to lead to a career in the army, it is highly doubtful whether any under-graduate would care to take up this subject as an option for their degree course.

If, however, the object of the course is not preparation for the army, but merely the provision of instruction of a cultural value, there is no objection to the University embarking upon a scheme of instruction in military subjects, provided it can be carried out efficiently. This can only be done if the University is in a position to find the necessary funds and secure the co-operation of the military authorities and the Government. The co-operation of the military authorities is unlikely in view of the opinions expressed by the Skeen Committee and by the Indian Military College Committee of this year. The prospects of any financial aid by the Government are also very dubious on account of the financial stringency under which the Government is now labouring.

We have been informed that some attempt has been made in the direction of providing a course of instruction in military subjects in the Punjab University and that the provision of this course has not involved any expenditure. We have looked at the scheme of instruction provided in the Punjab University, which apparently has also been adopted by the University of Patna. It seems to us that the whole course consists of practical and technical training more or less of the same character

as that now given in the University Training Corps and we do not think that the syllabus provides a suitable course of study for recognition as an optional branch or group for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree. An unkindly critic may characterize it as a make-believe for military science. If military science is to form an optional group for a degree examination, it is desirable that the syllabus should be framed on the model of that prescribed in the Cambridge or London University (see Appendices A and B). Assuming that instruction on the lines of the course in London or Cambridge is to be provided for, we think it would probably require one or two full-time military officers as instructors. The non-military subjects included in the syllabus can very well be handled by the professors in the Constituent Colleges of the University. Our Chairman has consulted some of the University Professors and we are informed that there would be no insuperable difficulty in providing for instruction in these non-military subjects through college professors, provided the University is prepared to remunerate them for their teaching work. We may have to pay about Rs. 500/ per annum to each of these professors for a course of about 20 lectures per annum. It is not possible for us to give any precise estimate of the cost of the scheme; but it will probably be not less than Rs. 23,000 per annum as indicated in Appendix C. Apart from the question of cost and financial provision, we may point out that it will not be possible for any one of the Colleges to undertake instruction in the whole course and it can only be carried out by co-operation between the University, the Constituent Colleges and the Government. The students who take up military science as an optional subject for the B.A. Pass course will have to attend some Arts College for their courses in English and a Second Language and instruction in the different subjects included in the military course will have to be provided by the University. Instead of sending the students to different colleges for different subjects, it would be desirable and convenient to arrange with the professors in the different colleges to come and deliver lectures in the University premises. Some difficulty is likely to be experienced in arranging the time-table for instruction so as to permit the students to attend the arts colleges for instruction in languages and permit the professors in other subjects to come and deliver lectures in the University buildings. We have thus grave reason to doubt whether the institution of a course of military science as an optional subject for the degree course is at present advisable or practicable.

We are fully alive to the importance of taking steps to encourage a desire among University students for acquiring military knowledge and qualifications. It seems to us that the most feasible course under the present circumstances would be to arrange with the Administrative Commandant of the University Training Corps for giving a higher course of training to those members of the Corps who wish to improve their military knowledge and qualifications. In the Officers' Training Corps in England it is possible for the members to qualify themselves for the A Certificate and the B Certificate. The possession of the B Certificate will be helpful in qualifying the holders for appointment as Commissioned Officers in the Territorial Force. If the principle of governing direct Commissions to University graduates is hereafter introduced, these certificates would enhance the claims of graduates holding them to appointment as Commissioned Officers and would also enable them to certain privileges in the way of ante-dating their commissions. According to the

existing regulations in England, it is possible for an under-graduate who is not a member of the U. T. C. to obtain a regular commission ; but he would suffer disadvantages with regard to seniority. We may reasonably expect similar advantages for the holders of these certificates as and when the principle of direct commissions to University graduates is introduced. It may be mentioned here that the original idea in starting a course in military science in the Cambridge University was not to provide a military education for soldiers, but to teach possible politicians of the future the effect of war on the life of the nation. We believe that there would be no great difficulty in providing for the necessary instruction for the A and B Certificates and we think that this is all that can be attempted by the University at the present moment with any prospect of success.

For the convenience of the members of the Committee and the Syndicate, we have appended hereto an extract from the Regulations relating to the A and B Certificates in the Officers Training Corps in England (*vide* Appendix D). We are informed that the question of providing for instruction for Certificates A and B and the award of such certificates is one which has been considered by the military authorities in India in connection with the University Training Corps. The reason why no steps have been taken in this direction is probably the feeling that if these certificates were to entitle holders to any marks in the examination for the Sandhurst course, the candidates appearing from the Dehra Dun School where there is no University Training Corps would be handicapped in the examination. If it is decided to approach the Military Authorities to arrange for instruction for these certificates, it would facilitate a favourable decision, if the University would inform them that no privilege in the shape of marks in the Sandhurst Examination is sought and that the only object of the University is to stimulate a desire for higher military qualifications in the minds of the members of the University Training Corps and to help them to qualify for commissions in the territorial force.

In conclusion we may add that our recommendation is not likely to involve any additional expenditure or the entertainment of any additional instructors.

Senate House, Madras,
23rd September, 1931.

(Sd.) P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR,
Convener.

APPENDIX A.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE ORDINARY B. A. DEGREE.

Military science occurs in Principal subjects, group I, as Military subjects I, and the Principal subjects, group II, as Military subjects II.

Military subjects I.—The examination in Military subject I consists of the five following papers: (1) The history and government of the British Empire after 1750; (2) The principal strategic problems affecting the British Empire; (3) The study of war as exemplified in the war of 1914-18; (4) Economics and war; (5) English essay.

The paper on *Economics and war* will be set in accordance with the following schedule:—

Diversion of factories, workshops and industrial research to munition work; appointment of man-power between military and civilian work; replacement of men by women; apportionment of raw material between military and civilian work; regulation of shipping and convoys; food-production, supply and rationing; debt and taxation; effect of blockade.

Military Subjects II.—The examination in Military Subjects II consists of the seven following papers: (1) Engineering; (2) Physics; (3) Gas Warfare; (4) Health and Morale; (5) Essay; (6) Map-reading and Field-sketching; (7) Military Law and Customs.

The papers will be set in accordance with the following schedule:—

Engineering.—Movements by road, rail, across country and by water and air brigades; developments of mechanical transport, properties and use of high explosives; mining and construction of dug outs.

Physics.—Signals; sound ranging; listening sets; meteorology.

Gas Warfare.—Offensive employment of gas; defence against smoke screens.

Health and Morale.—Medicine; Psychology.

Essay.—Subjects for an essay not necessarily on the subject-matter of the rest of the examination.

Map-reading and field-sketching.—Conventional signs; hill features and methods of representing them; map-reading gradient and visibility; marching on map; intersection and resection; the compass; plotting and reading bearings; copying; enlarging and reducing maps; determination of true north; night marching; eye-sketching; memory sketching; sketching with cavalry sketching board; interpretation of aeroplane photographs.

(Text book: *Manual of Map Reading and Field Sketching*, 1921. H. M. Stationery Office).

Military Law and Customs.—Definition of military law, object of military law; Army Act, 1881; Annual Acts; crimes and punishment; Arrest; investigation by commanding officer; summary power of commanding officers; courts martial, constitution and jurisdiction; relation of officers and soldiers to civil life; summary of the law of riot and insurrection; the Geneva convention.

APPENDIX B.
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
MILITARY SCIENCE.

I. PRINCIPLES OF WAR.

The State and War. The relation between States : policy and war. Obligations imposed upon citizens by national self-defence. Influence of science, industry and finance. Factors of national efficiency.

Strategy.—With special reference to the chief strategical problems of the British Empire. Operations by sea, land and air. Nature and purpose of battle ; the offensive and the defensive ; concentration of effort in time and space. Nature of surprise ; reconnaissance and security. Mobility.

Command.—Principles governing the command of fighting forces in war ; supremacy of spiritual factors ; nature and meaning of discipline, initiative and subordination.

Organisation of fighting forces. Its dependence upon strategical and tactical considerations. Co-operation in action. Movement and supply. Communications and their influence upon operations.

The course to be illustrated throughout by historical examples.

II. APPLICATIONS OF PURE SCIENCES TO WARFARE.

The paper to be divided into four sections as below, the candidate to answer questions from two sections only :—

(1) *Chemistry.* Employment of gas. Defence against gas. Smoke screens. Explosives and ammunition.

(2) *Physics.* Theory and use of optical instruments (*e.g.*) theodolite, range finder. Sound ranging and sound detection. Methods of location by observation of flashes. Visual signalling. Terrestrial magnetism. Elementary meteorology. Line and wireless telegraphy and telephony.

(3) *Mechanics.*—Ballistics ; applications of the gyrostat. Reaction of fluid on moving bodies. Elementary strength of materials. Frame-works.

(4) *Biology.* Physiology of diet and exertion. Elementary bacteriology. Hygiene.

III. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF WAR.

Finance. Taxation ; loans ; foreign exchanges.

Labour. Recruiting ; allocation of man-power between military and civilian employments ; regulation of wages, profits and conditions of employment

Food and Materials. Sources and control of supply ; control of prices and of distribution ; rationing ; home production.

Communications. Transportation and communications of all natures by land, sea and air, and their control ; regulation of imports

International organisation in the economic sphere, including application of the economic weapon by blockade or otherwise.

At the examination in Military studies questions will be set involving (a) translation of passages in French and German, and (b) answers in regard to the subject-matter thereof. Without answering the questions set in *one* of these languages a candidate cannot make up the full number of questions to be answered.

APPENDIX C.

The salary of a full time military instructor to teach subjects B, C, and D of Part I and E of Part II (*i.e.*

- B. Principal strategical problems affecting the British Empire.
- C. The study of war as exemplified in the war of 1914-18 and since.
- D. Economics of War.
- E. Military Law and Customs.

A military officer who has passed the staff college examination would be required as full time instructor. His salary would not be less than Rs. 18,000 per annum.

The remaining subjects can be divided among 6 non-military part-time professors, remuneration for a course of 20 lectures for each of these professors at Rs. 500/- per annum.

Rs. 3,000

Miscellaneous expenses not now possible to forecast or detail

Rs. 2,000

Rs. 23,000

APPENDIX D.

I. SYLLABUS FOR CERTIFICATE A.

INFANTRY.

Part I (Practical).

The practical part of the examination will be divided into three parts:—

- (a) *Drill*—Squad drill—Arms drill—Saluting.

Candidates should be able to take charge of and drill a squad, give detailed instruction in simple movements or rifle exercises, and detect faults in individuals.

- (b) *Training*—The object of this part is to test a candidate's ability as a trainer and his powers as an instructor.

A candidate will be expected to know and instruct in the parts of the rifle and its uses; care of arms; accuracy of aim; firing positions. Also battle formations of a section and their uses; control signals; fire direction and control.

- (c) *Tactics*—Command of a section in the field.

Candidates will be expected to know the role of a section in attack, defence and protection. They should understand and be able to apply the principles of combining fire with movement; co-operation and mutual support in a platoon.

This necessarily requires knowledge of platoon tactics, but a candidate will not be required to give order to section commanders as a platoon commander.

The examination will take the form of a simple tactical scheme on the ground without troops.

The examiner will describe a situation involving the action of a platoon, and will then require the candidate to deal with any problem which may confront a section commander in that platoon.

Questions may also be asked on the conduct of patrols.

Note.—A useful guide as to the type of problem which might be set is to be found in Chapter X, Section Leading, 1928.

In this part, at least one question will be asked on map reading.

The candidate should have a knowledge of map co-ordinates, the practical use of a compass by day and by night, how to take a bearing off a map, and how to find his own position on a map by resection.

PART II (WRITTEN.)

1ST PAPER

Tactics, General.—Two hours.—1st day.

This paper will require an elementary knowledge of the tactical employment of cavalry, artillery and infantry acting in co-operation.

A knowledge of the compass and of the map reading will be necessary.

Hygiene.—This subject is entirely voluntary, and a problem will be set as an alternative question in this paper. The syllabus from which the questions will be set is shown on pages 19-20.

2ND PAPER.

Special to Arm.—Two hours—1st day.

The main object of this paper is to test whether the candidate has a good working knowledge of the duties of a section commander and understudy to a platoon commander. Questions will be included on platoon tactics and administrative details in the field.

Candidates are recommended to study :—

Field Service Regulations, Volume II, 1924.

Chapter VI, Sections 33, 36 and 37.

Chapter XII, Sections 150-153, 156 and 157.

Infantry Training, Volume I, 1926.

Pages 1-8. Definitions.

Chapters I-III and VII-X.

Infantry Training, Volume II, 1926.

Chapter I.

Chapter II (omitting Sections 13, 17 and 18).

Chapter III (omitting Section 21).

Chapter IV (omitting Section 32).

Chapter V (Generally).

Small Arms Training, Volume I, 1924.

Chapter I (omitting Sections 7, 9, 28 and 33-37, and the Horizontal Clock code in Section 25).

Chapter II (omitting Sections 39-42 and 62-93).

Chapter III. Sections 94-100, 120 (1) and (2), 122 and 123 only.

Section Leading, 1928

Notes on Map Reading, 1925

Abbreviations and Instructions for the drafting of orders, etc., 1927. Appendix "A" I to IV.

II. SYLLABUS FOR CERTIFICATE "B" (INFANTRY).

INFANTRY.

Part I (Practical).

(a) *Drill*—Platoon drill in close order—extended order and battle drill—duties of a platoon commander drilling with a company—Candidates will not be asked to drill a company, but special attention will be paid to power of command and deportment on parade.

(b) *Training*.—Elementary instruction and training of section leaders—extended order work—use of signals—weapon training—fire direction and control.

The object of this part of the examination will be to test the capability of the candidate as a trainer.

A candidate may be required to outline a practical method of teaching any given lesson. He will be expected to give orders to section commanders to enable them to impart the necessary instruction.

(c) *Tactics*.—The examination will take the form of a tactical scheme on the ground without troops involving the handling of a platoon in open warfare.

Questions will be asked on :—

- (i) The command of a platoon acting as part of a company in attack or defence.
- (ii) The co-operation of cavalry, artillery and engineers affecting the action of a Company.
- (iii) The co-ordination of fire tactics in a company and with flanking units.
- (iv) Elementary field engineering ; siting of trenches and erecting obstacles.
- (v) Military Hygiene.
- (vi) Map reading.

PART II (WRITTEN).

1ST PAPER.

Tactics, General. Three hours—1st day.

The paper will be based on a simple tactical problem involving a knowledge of the tactics of all arms, of field engineering, of map reading and of military hygiene as they affect the commander of a company in the field.

2ND PAPER.

Special to Arm. Two hours—1st day.

Questions will be asked on problems which might confront a platoon commander in war and on principles and systems of training in peace.

3RD PAPER.

Military Organisation.

(Common to all arms)

Two hours—2nd day.

Organisation of the Staff—Composition of a Division—Principles of War—Organisation in War—Commands at Home in Peace—Organisation of the Territorial Army and Officers Training Corps—Peace Garrisons in the Empire (Regular Army only).

Candidates taking part I, (Practical) and the 1st and 2nd papers, Part II, are recommended to study.

Field Service Regulations, Volume II, 1924.

Chapters I-III.

Chapters V-VII

Chapter VIII (omitting Sections 77-86).

Chapter IX (omitting Sections 98-106).

Chapter X.

Chapter XII. Sections 150-157, 159, 162, 166 and 168.

Chapters XIII and XIV, Generally.

Chapter XV. Section 191.

Infantry Training, Volume I, 1926.

Pages 1-8. Definitions.

Chapters I-V and VII-X.

Infantry Training, Volume II.

Chapter I.

Chapter II (omitting Sections 17 and 18).

Chapter III (omitting Section 21).

Chapter IV (omitting Section 32).

Chapters V and VI. Generally.

Chapter VII. Section 58 only.

Chapter VIII.

Chapter IX. Sections 68-76.

Small Arms Training Volume I, 1924.

Chapter I (omitting Sections 7, 28, 33-37).

Chapter II (omitting Sections 39-42, 62-93).

Chapter III. Sections 94-100, 120(1) and (2), 122 and 123 only.

Section Leading, 1928.

Manual of Field Works (all Arms), 1925.

Pages 1-5 Glossary of terms.

Chapter I. Sections 1-4

Chapter III. Sections 9 and 10 only.

Chapter V. Sections 16-25

Chapter VII. Sections 34-37

Chapter IX. Sections 49-54, 57, 62, 65 and 66

Notes on Map Reading, 1925.

For the 3rd Paper (military organisation) candidates are recommended to study—

Field Service Regulations, Volume I, 1923.

Chapters I and II.

Chapter IV. Sections 12-14

Chapter VIII. Sections 39-42.

Chapter XIX (or F.S.P.B., Chapter VI, Section 36).

Chapter XXII.

Field Service Regulations, Volume II, 1924.

Chapter XV (or F.S.P.B., Chapter VI, Section 33)

Regulations for the Territorial Army, 1924.

Part I. Section I, paragraphs 1-16.

Section II, paragraphs 25-32.

Part II. Section I, paragraphs 786-793.

Regulations for the Officer Training Corps, 1925. Paragraphs 1-9.

Field Service Book, 1926.

Chapter I, Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5. War establishments issued in pamphlet form.

Mysore.—No action has been taken to introduce Military Science as a subject of study in this University.

Proposals for introducing Military Training either on a compulsory basis or on an optional basis are under consideration and may not be given effect to until financial conditions improve.

Nagpur.—We have adopted a course in Military Science for the following Examinations :

(1) B. A. Examination,

(2) B.Sc. Examination,

(3) Intermediate Examination (for Arts only).

The course is of a purely theoretical nature and the actual work of teaching cannot begin until we receive a substantial additional grant from Government, of which there is no immediate prospect.

REPORT ON THE INTRODUCTION OF MILITARY SCIENCE INTO THE CURRICULUM OF STUDIES IN NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

I. Introduction : Committee and its terms of Reference.—The Executive Council of the Nagpur University at its meeting held on the 8th February 1926 resolved : “That this University is in favour of introducing Military Science as an optional subject in the Intermediate and B. A. examinations” (*vide* item 9(ii) (a) of the minutes of the meeting on page 24 of the volume of Minutes for 1926).

Subsequently, at its meeting held on the 4th of August 1928, the Executive Council further resolved :—

That a Committee consisting of—

Col. K. V. Kukday,
Major L. N. Khan,
Captain E. R. O'Connor, M.C.,
Mr. M. Owen,
The Rev. A. Robertson,
Mr. V. Bose,
Mr. J. B. Raju,

and the Registrar as Convener, be appointed in order to work out the details of a scheme for constituting a Board of Military Studies with due regard to suitable subjects of military interest, in which instruction is to be imparted, considered in relation to other optional subjects for the examinations of the University and with explicit reference to the nature and extent of the co-operation that may be ensured from other existing departments of the University in order to establish Military Science as an integral part of the University curriculum.

The Committee met thrice and the attendance of members was as shown below :—

(i) 7th November 1928.	(ii) 3rd January, 1930.	(iii) 7th January 1930.
Col. K. V. Kukday.	Col. K. V. Kukday.	Col. K. V. Kukday.
Captain E. R. O'Connor,	The Rev. A. Robertson.	The Rev. A. Robertson.
M.C.	Mr. J. B. Raju.	Mr. J. B. Raju.
The Rev. A. Robertson.	Capt. C. R. B. Knight,	Capt. C. R. B. Knight,
Mr. M. Owen.	Adjutant, U.T.C. (By	Adjutant, U.T.C. (By
Mr. V. Bose.	special invitation.)	special invitation.)

Colonel Kukday was elected Chairman of the Committee at its first meeting and presided at all its Meetings.

II. The objects of the course.—After careful consideration, the Committee was unanimously of opinion that the objects of introducing a course of studies in Military Science in the University should be—

1. To diffuse among University students an intelligent appreciation of the problems of Indian Defence.

2. To afford facilities for those who wish to serve their country especially in times of national emergency.

3. To equip suitable young men of intelligence and character for entrance upon a military career and to prepare them for receiving Commissions in the Army.

4. To develop among University students a knowledge of the principles of Military Science, in addition to the practical military training already provided in the University Training Corps.

In this connection the Committee desires to quote the following extract from paragraph 8 on page 6 of the Shea Committee's Report, Vol. I :

"We recognize that at the present time there may be serious difficulties in the way of establishing cadet corps in all schools in India, but a beginning can be made even in schools with the teaching of elementary principles of civic duty and with physical training and elementary military drill. In the Universities the great opportunity lies, and here it is possible to communicate more advanced ideas on the subject of patriotism and self-defence to a large and increasingly influential section of the population."

The Committee also agrees with the opinion of the Indian Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee regarding the paramount national importance of reforming the system of education in India with a view to developing in all pupils of the ordinary schools and colleges those qualities of executive leadership so essential to an Army Officer, namely, resolute will, obedience to law, respect for authority, ready acceptance of responsibility and ability to handle and lead men, to which little attention is at present paid in Indian educational institutions. We further note the opinion of that Committee that the question of the grant of University Commissions will depend on the extent to which Indian Universities are prepared to adopt their system to military requirements, and, for example, to introduce short courses on military subjects, as has been done by some Universities in the United Kingdom (*vide* paragraph 29 on page 33 of Skeen Committee's Report).

Further the Committee is of opinion that in introducing Military Science, the University will be only providing a valuable complement to recently introduced courses on civics and politics.

III.—Steps recommended —In order to realise the aforementioned objects, it is recommended :—

1. That a Board of Studies in Military Science be constituted, which will prescribe the actual courses of study in the subject. This Board may be constituted either by the Faculty of Arts or that of Science, and will be common and subject to the approval of both. Its position will be analogous to the Boards of Studies in English and in Mathematics.

2. That the staff provided for teaching Military Science should be attached not to any particular College, but to the University and stationed in Nagpur to start with.

3. That the staff required for imparting instruction should consist of a qualified Military Officer, active or retired, with experience of imparting instruction in the subject. This post should be advertised and a suitable selection made in consultation with the Army Department of the Government of India. He may be assisted by such other instructors as may be locally available.

In this connection we are of opinion that preferably the services of the Adjutant of the Nagpur University Training Corps should be secured on a suitable honorarium for this extra work.

4. That in order to meet the expenditure involved in this scheme the Local Government should be requested to make a special grant, which may be roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000 per month calculated at Rs. 800 per month for the Chief Lecturer or Professor of Military Science and Rs. 200 to his assistant. The Government should also be requested to make a further initial grant of Rs. 1,000 and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 200 for a library on the subject.

5. That the library grant be utilized in providing suitable books and apparatus required for imparting instruction in the subject.

IV. The courses to be prescribed.—As for the actual courses of study, it is recommended—

1. That Military Science should be added as an optional subject for the B.A. examination.

2. That for the B.Sc. examination, in addition to the groups already open, the following groups should be recognized as optionals:—

- (a) Mathematics, Physics and Military Science.
- (b) Mathematics, Chemistry and Military Science.
- (c) Chemistry, Botany and Military Science.
- (d) Chemistry, Zoology and Military Science.

3. That certain elementary subjects of military interest could also be usefully introduced in the Intermediate course by adding to existing optionals the following—

- (a) Army and the Empire (A study of the effects of military operations in the evolution of the British Empire).
- (b) Military History and Geography with special reference to India.
- (c) Elements of Military Economics.
- (d) Elementary map-reading and field-sketching.

Note.—No student should be permitted to offer more than one of the subjects of military interest enumerated above as an optional.

The Rev. A. Robertson dissented from recommendation of above on the ground that the introduction of military subjects at the Intermediate examination is educationally unsound and impracticable.

V. Conclusion.—The Committee is of opinion that it is outside its scope to lay down a detailed syllabus for Military Science which will be the proper duty of the Board of Studies in Military Science. The Committee however desires to invite attention in this connection to the syllabus already in vogue in Durham and other British Universities and to those more recently prescribed in the Punjab and Agra Universities (*vide* appendix).*

Osmania.—The University is not in a position to consider the proposal so long as its permanent buildings are not ready.

APPENDIX IX.

Statistics of Employment and Unemployment.

Copy of letter No. 2348-2364, dated the 6th December, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma except Dacca.

"With reference to Resolution No. VI (1) of the last meeting of the Inter-University Board regarding the keeping of statistics by the Universities or their affiliated colleges relating to the employment or unemployment of their graduates, I have the honour to forward herewith a form suggested for the purpose.

The Resolution concerned is also reproduced below :

Resolution No. VI (1) :

In view of the difficulties encountered by Universities, specially by some of the older Universities, in collecting the relevant statistics, the Board is of opinion that it is not possible to obtain immediately the necessary information, but the Board requests the Universities to undertake the keeping of records according to a uniform plan suggested by the Board and supply such information from time to time in future".

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Name of the College or University

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.

Name of student.	Year in which the student ceased to be a member of the institution.	Degree or degrees obtained with dates.	Present employment and date of first employment.	REMARKS.

I. Employment should be classified under any of the following heads :—

1. Employment in Govt. Service other than teaching appointments.
2. " " Business.
3. " " Teaching professions in Govt. Institutions or in private Institutions.
(a) in Universities and Colleges,
(b) in Schools.
4. " " Medical Profession.
5. " " Legal profession.
6. Other types of employment.

II. Information on the following points to be given under 'Remarks' :—

1. Graduates who are unemployed one year after graduation.
2. Graduates who have died.
3. Graduates whose employment or unemployment is unknown.

Replies Received :

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University is arranging to keep a record of the students who graduate from it and will endeavour to obtain information from them regarding their employment. Such information will from time to time be communicated to the Board.

Bombay.—The Syndicate regret their inability to undertake the keeping of records according to the plan suggested by the Board pursuant to Resolution No. VI(i) passed at the last meeting of the Board.

Dacca.—Steps are being taken to collect the statistics. The Provosts of the three Halls of the University and the Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca, have been requested to collect the required statistics.

Delhi.—The forms have been supplied to the Principals of Colleges with the request that they may undertake the keeping of records under the heads suggested by the Board.

Madras.—Circulated together with a sample form to the Principals of all Colleges.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.—Action is being taken to collect the necessary data on the forms supplied by the Board.

Panjab.—Copy of the above, together with a copy of the form, forwarded to the Principals of Degree Colleges with the request that, if possible, the information required may be collected and sent to this office for preparation of an abstract for the Inter-University Board, India.

APPENDIX X.

Size of Lecture-Classes.

Copy of letter No. 2470-2487, dated the 23rd November, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I have the honour to forward herewith, copy of resolution No. IV (4) passed by the Inter-University Board at its last meeting held in Dacca :

Resolution No. IV (4).—The Board is of opinion that where there is no system of tutorial instruction, it is desirable to limit the size of lecture classes. There is not the same need of limiting the size of lecture classes in science because the students are always taken in small groups for practical work."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—Resolved that as recommended by the Academic Board, the number of students in each section or class in the affiliated colleges of the University should not, except with the permission of the Vice-Chancellor, exceed 60 for purposes of lectures in the class room, and that for a course of instruction in experimental Science, at least one Demonstrator should be provided for every 20 students performing practical work at one and the same time in a Science subject, as laid down by Statute 8(a) of Chapter XVII of the Calendar for the year 1928-29 (page 118) (Vide Academic Board Resolution No. 23 of February 8, 1930) ;

Provided that the restriction about lectures in the class-room shall not apply to colleges where there is adequate provision for tutorial work.

Resolved further that this resolution will take effect from July 1931.

Aligarh.—As we have already have the tutorial system in our University, no action is necessary on the subject noted above.

Allahabad—No action on the Inter-University Board Circular letter No. 2470-2487, dated November 23, 1930, is called for as tutorial instruction is already given in this University.

Andhra.—It be recorded.

Annamalai.—There has been no necessity to limit the size of lecture-classes as suitable provision has been made from the commencement of the University for tutorial instruction to its students.

Benares.—It has been recorded.

Bombay.—It be recorded.

Dacca.—As there is a system of tutorial instruction here, no action on the part of this University arises out of the resolution referred to above.

Lucknow.—The resolution under reference has no practical bearing on the University of Lucknow, because tutorial classes exist for all classes, except in the Faculty of Law.

It has not been possible to organise tutorial classes for the Faculty of Law, but the size of classes is within reasonable control for lecture purposes.

Madras.—The Syndicate has resolved to record the communication.

Mysore.—The resolution has been noted.

Osmania.—The following maximum strength is prescribed for the Intermediate and B.A. Classes of the University :

Intermediate	{ Arts	60
	{ Science	50
B.A.	{ Arts	100
	{ Science	30

Patna.—Resolved—That the Inter-University Board be informed (1) that it is the practice in colleges under this University to limit (a) the general lecture classes in Arts to 150 when tutorial instruction is given, and to 40 where it is not given, and (b) the classes in Science to 120 and (2) the Syndicate is of opinion that the limit approved for classes in Science is not to be exceeded if the students are to profit by demonstrations given in the course of the lectures.

Panjab.—This University already emphasizes the principle of limiting the size of lecture-classes in the absence of tutorial instruction and the University Inspection Committee always look into this matter at the time of inspection of colleges.

Rangoon.—A certain amount of tutorial instruction has been practised by this University since its incorporation.

APPENDIX XI.

Mutual recognition of Degrees and Diplomas.

Copy of letter No. 2901-2918, dated the 7th January, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I have the honour to report that at the Sectional Conference of the Representatives of the Universities of the South, held at the time of the last Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, it was resolved to adhere to the following resolution on the mutual recognition of the Degrees and Examinations of the Indian Universities passed at the Second Universities Conference :

Resolution No. XVI :

That it is desirable that a University should accept as qualifying for admission the Intermediate and Degree Examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If their should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion provided that both the Universities agree."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—The practice of this University is in conformity with Resolution No. XVI passed at the Second Universities' Conference.

Aligarh.—The Academic Council is in general agreement with the Resolution in so far as it does not conflict with the law of this University.

Allahabad.—This University has already an Ordinance recognising the Intermediate examinations and the Degree examinations conducted by an Intermediate Board or by another University as qualifying for admission to this University and no further action is therefore called for.

Annamalai.—Your office circular letter No. 2901-2918, has been recorded.

Benares.—It has been recorded.

Bombay.—The resolution in question was considered by the Syndicate when it was resolved that it be recorded.

Dacca.—The principle involved in the resolution has been accepted by the University.

Lucknow.—For the purposes of admission to this University the Degrees of the Indian Universities mentioned on page 320 and 321 of this University Calendar for 1931-32 and the Intermediate Examinations of the various Boards of High School and Intermediate Education mentioned on page 182 of the same Calendar have been recognised by this University. Further, under Section 34 (2) of the Lucknow University Act, the students who have passed the Intermediate Examination from any

one of the Indian Universities incorporated by any Law are eligible for admission to this University.

In view of the fact stated above no further action appears to be necessary on the resolution of the Second Universities' Conference.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.—The Council of the University has decided that the proposed rules regarding the migration of students be adopted with those Indian Universities which recognise its degrees.

Patna.—Under Regulation 1, para 3 of Chapter XX of the Regulations, the Syndicate have power to admit to the register, as special cases, students who have obtained in other provinces qualifications corresponding to those required by this University, and in practice students passing the examinations of other Universities or Boards are invariably admitted by this University to the standard and examination to which they are entitled.

Panjab.—No action has been taken on the resolution because in the opinion of the Syndicate—expressed on cases coming up for recognition of an examination as equivalent to the corresponding one of this University—each case should be considered on its own merits.

Rangoon.—The Standing Committee of the Senate recorded your letter No. 2901-2918, dated the 7th January 1931 on the subject of the mutual recognition of Degrees and Diplomas as the Intermediate and Degree Examinations of Indian Universities established by law are already recognised by this University : *vide* the following Regulations embodied in the Calendar for 1931-32 :

1. Candidates for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree who have passed the Intermediate Examination under the provisions of the last preceding clause or who have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University or Secondary and Intermediate Education Board established by Law or of any other University approved by the Senate may, after matriculation in this University, proceed direct to the courses leading to a degree in Arts or Science.

2. An applicant who has passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of an Indian University established by law is eligible for admission to the Pass Course leading to the M.A. or M.Sc. Degree. (Degrees etc.)

3. The course is open to Graduates of the University of Rangoon. Graduates of other Universities can also be admitted with the consent of the Senate, in each case. All Graduates other than those from the University of Rangoon will be required to pass a preliminary test in English. But Graduates deputed from Government schools or schools recognised by Government may be exempted by the Standing Committee of the Senate from this test provided they entered service prior to June 1931. (Degree of Bachelor of Education).

4. No student should be admitted to the courses leading to the Degree of B. L. who has not qualified in this or some other Indian or British University recognized by law for a degree in Arts or Science. (Degree of B.L.)

APPENDIX XII.

Preparation of special catalogues of valuable books and making them available to serious students.

Copy of letter No. 2311-2327, dated the 5th December, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma except the Panjab.

"I have the honour to report that at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, it was resolved to request the Universities in India "to prepare special catalogues of valuable books, journals and manuscripts possessed by them" to enable members of other Universities to know what materials were available in India for purposes of research. It was also resolved to recommend "to the Universities that books in their libraries should be made available to serious students among the public with such safeguards and on such conditions as may be laid down for the purpose." (*Vide* Resolutions (1) and (2) of the Supplementary Agenda on page 145 of the Annual Report for 1930-31). I shall feel thankful for your kindly referring these recommendations to the authorities concerned."

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—Resolution No. (1). Circulated among the affiliated colleges for information.

Resolution No. (2). Circulated among the affiliated colleges for information.

Annamalai.—The University will, in due course, publish a special list of the valuable and rare books, journals and manuscripts acquired by it.

There are special difficulties in the way of making the Library of a residential University available to non-members of the University. The University has, however, made some provision for the use of the Library by certain classes of the public. The relevant library rule runs as follows :—

"School teachers and graduates of Universities who reside within the University area of a radius of 10 miles and members of the various University Bodies may have the privilege of borrowing books from the Library on a deposit of Rs. 15/-".

Dacca.—

"The Library Committee desire to inform the Inter-University Board that though the University Library is specially meant for students and teachers in the faculties, the regulations exclude no one who is a bonafide reader and can produce recommendations to show that he or she will make proper use of the Library. The Committee are not prepared for the present to extend loan privileges further than what are allowed in the Library rules.

Mysore.—The preparation of special catalogues of valuable books, journals and manuscripts, is under consideration.

As regards Resolution 2, I am to state that all possible facilities are given to the class of readers mentioned in the Resolution. I am to add that similar provision exists in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore, which is under this University.

Nagpur.—Resolved to inform the Inter-University Board, that the Nagpur University Library already provides the facilities suggested.

Osmania.— (1) Necessary action is being taken.

(2) Necessary action is being taken.

Panjab.—Resolution No. (1). The catalogue of periodicals in the Panjab University Library is already in the Press.

Resolution No. (2). The practice of lending books to serious students among the public is already followed in this University Library. Requisitions for loans of books received from the other Universities are also complied with.

APPENDIX XIII.**Institution of Doctorate Degrees of two different Standards.**

Copy of circular letter No. 2937-2954, dated the 7th January, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I am forwarding herewith, copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Dacca for necessary action :

Resolution No. VIII (1) .

The Board discussed at length the desirability of instituting Doctorate Degrees of two different standards. On the one hand, it was felt that an inducement should be offered to young graduates and teachers to do research work for two or three years after the M.A. or M.Sc. For such work the Degree of Ph.D. would be appropriate, whereas the Degrees of D.Sc. and D.Litt. were more appropriate for the recognition of maturer work that would require a longer period. On the other hand, some members of the Board feared that the institution of a Ph.D. might tend to depreciate the value of a Doctorate. It was agreed that if the Universities should favour the institution of two different standards, it was very desirable that the same nomenclature should be adopted. It was agreed to suggest that in that case D.Sc. and D.Litt. should be preferred for the higher degrees and Ph.D. for the degree of a low standard.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received.

Agra.—The Executive Council of this University decided (under its Resolution No. 213 of May 2, 1931) that in its opinion it was not necessary to institute the Ph.D. degree in the University.

Aligarh.—The Academic Council of this University has proposed for the sanction of the Governor General in Council that Doctorate Degrees of two different standards be instituted at this University. The Degree of the higher standard will be termed as D.Sc., D.Litt., etc., and that of the lower standard Ph.D.

Allahabad.—The question of instituting two different standards for the degree of doctorate of this University has already been discussed and rejected by the bodies concerned.

Andhra.—The Syndicate resolved that it be recorded.

Annamalai.—The question of the institution of Doctorate Degrees of Ph.D. and D.Sc. has been deferred for the present.

Benares.—The Senate of the Benares Hindu University has under its consideration proposals to institute two research Degrees of different standards, the higher to be called D.Litt. and D.Sc. and the lower Ph.D. The matter has been referred to a committee for report.

Bombay.—The Senate at their meeting held on the 30th January 1932, resolved that two new Degrees viz., “Doctor of Letters” and “Doctor of Science” be instituted in this University.

I am to add that as the Institution of these two degrees necessitated an amendment of statute 112, page 52 of the University Handbook, the resolution in question has been forwarded to Government for sanction as required by section 34(2) of the Bombay University Act.

Dacca.—On the recommendation of the Academic Council, the Executive Council at their meeting held on the 26th March, 1931, adopted the following resolution in connection therewith :

“That no change be made in the Ordinances in regard to Doctorate degrees of the Dacca University, but that the following be approved as an instruction for the guidance of examiners :

Work recommended for the Doctorate Degrees must be regarded by the examiners as making a distinct contribution to learning in the subject and satisfactory as regards the form of presentation, but it need not necessarily attain the standard of the highest Doctorate degrees of the greater British Universities which degrees, it is understood, are awarded only to men who have produced a body of valuable work which may be taken as confirming an established reputation.”

Lucknow.—The resolution regarding the institution of Doctorate Degree of two different standards passed at a meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Dacca was considered by the Faculties of Arts and Science of this University. Both Faculties were of opinion that in the present circumstances it was not desirable to institute two grades of Doctorate in the Faculties. The Academic Council has endorsed the opinion of the Faculties.

Madras.—The Syndicate has resolved to record the communication.

I may, however, inform you, that the question of introduction of a Ph.D. Degree, Intermediate in standard to the D.Sc. or D.Litt. and M.Sc. or M.A. is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

Mysore.—The question of the institution of the Doctorate degrees in this University having had to be deferred for some time, this University is not prepared at present to commit itself to an opinion in the matter.

Patna.—The Syndicate at their meeting held on the 19th December, 1931, passed the following resolution :

“Read an extract (item 4) from the Minutes of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science, dated November 25, 1931, recommending that Doctorate degrees of two different standards be not instituted.

Resolved—That the recommendation of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science be accepted and communicated to the Inter-University Board.”

A copy of an extract (item 4) from the Minutes of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science is enclosed for your information.

Extract from the Minutes of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science dated November, 25, 1931.

4. Read the Reports of the various Boards of Studies under the Faculty of Arts on letter No. 2937-2954, dated January 7, 1931, from the Secretary of the Inter-University Board, forwarding for necessary action copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board on the subject of the Institution of Doctorate degrees of two different standards. (See 4, Minutes of the Joint Faculties of Arts and Science, March 26, 1931).

The Chairman pointed out that the opinion of all the Boards of Studies under the Faculty of Arts excepting the Board of Studies in Economics was against the Institution of Doctorate degrees of two different standards.

Mr. A. F. Markham proposed that the Inter-University Board be informed that this University does not view with favour the institution of Doctorate Degrees of two different standards.

Mr. D. N. Sen seconded the motion.

Mr. Gorakhnath Sinha opposed the motion. He said that the Board of Studies in Economics had carefully considered the matter and it has come to the conclusion that there was a stage where a knowledge of data and the drawing of conclusions from them involved some research though this was not of a high order, and in order to encourage young graduates in the work of this nature a doctorate degree of a somewhat inferior standard to that awarded for original work of a high order was necessary.

Mr. Hari Chand Sastri felt that the question did not arise in this University. For the encouragement of the type of research referred to by Mr. G. N. Sinha a degree of B.Litt. was more appropriate than an inferior doctorate.

The motion was put to the vote and carried by 45 votes to 5.

Osmania.—The Faculty of Arts has agreed to the proposals contained in your letter mentioned above.

Panjab.—The Doctorate Degrees in Arts and Science are called D.Litt. and D.Sc., respectively, in this University. There is no intention at present to institute the Ph.D. degree.

Rangoon.—The University is not in favour of the adoption of a Ph.D. Degree as such a Degree would tend to lower the value of other Doctors' Degrees.

APPENDIX XIV.

Desirability of finding a place for Indian Music, Indian Painting and Indian Architecture as optional subjects in the Curricula of Studies.

Copy of Circular No. 2140-2156, dated the 30th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"In accordance with Resolution No. XIII of the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, held at Mysore, I have the honour to refer the following proposal for the consideration of the authorities of your University :

"That the Inter-University Board be requested to suggest to the Indian Universities the desirability of finding a place for Indian Music, Indian Painting and Indian Architecture as optional subjects in the Curricula of Studies."

I shall feel thankful for your kindly communicating to me at an early date any action you may take regarding the matter. Information of any provision for these subjects which may already exist at your University will also be appreciated.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Allahabad.—A proposal for the grant of a diploma in Indian Music is before the Academic Council which will take up its consideration in March next. There is a University Music Association in existence and a society for Indian Arts is shortly to be organised.

Andhra.—Resolved that the proposal be referred to universities.

Annamalai.—The University proposes from the beginning of the next academic year not only to make provision for instruction in Indian Music as an optional subject for the Intermediate and B.A. degree courses, but to institute a full course in Indian Music leading up to a diploma and a degree at the end of two and four years of study respectively.

Bombay.—It be recorded.

Calcutta.—In the Post-Graduate Department of this University, Fine Arts, Iconography and Ancient Architecture form part of a Group of Studies in History. Ever since the organisation of the Post-Graduate Studies by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee in 1922, provisions have been made, for regular and systematic teaching of Indian Architecture, Indian Sculpture and Painting and Indian Iconography to the M.A. students in History. For some time, Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, C.I.E., D.Litt., as Bageswari Professor of Indian Fine Arts of this University, delivered public lectures on "Indian Arts and Aesthetics", clearly demonstrating thereby, for the benefit of the students and the general public, the interdependence of the various departments of Indian Arts, like painting, music, architecture and sculpture.

The teachers of History and Anthropological Departments give the students a general grounding in the History of the Ancient Arts and Pre-historic Arts and the Lecturer in Fine Arts in the Department of History—Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D.Litt., and his colleagues in the Department who had the opportunity of exploring the wonderful relics of Indian Art abroad, generally guide the students in their research work on Iconography, Sculpture and Architecture.

Dacca.—The Academic Council at their meeting held on the 16th September 1931, recorded this resolution.

Delhi.—The matter will be placed before the Academic Council of the University for consideration. It seems, however, that it may not be possible in the immediate future to make any arrangements for the teaching of Indian Music, Indian Painting and Indian Architecture in this University.

Lucknow.—In 1928 the University proposed the appointment of a Reader in Indian Art and Archaeology and applied to Government for additional funds required for the purpose. The funds have not yet been provided, nor does there appear to be any likelihood for funds being available in the near future.

Madras.—The Syndicate does not propose to take any action on the matter at present.

I may, however, inform you that Indian Music has already been introduced as an Optional Subject of Study for the Intermediate and B. A. Degree courses.

It has also been proposed to start a Diploma Course in Indian Music from the next year onwards.

Mysore.—The question of introducing music as an Optional subject for the Intermediate and the Degree examinations is under consideration.

I am to add in this connection that the History and Principles of Fine Arts of India, with special reference to Karnataka, are optional subjects of study for the B.A. Honours degree examinations in Kannada, and in History and for the M.A. degree Examination in Ancient Indian History and Culture.

I am to add that Architecture is one of the subjects of study prescribed for the course of studies in Engineering in this University.

Nagpur.—The Council considered the following recommendation of the Academic Council (Minute No. 7(v) of 4th December, 1931) :—

“that it (the Executive Council) inform the Inter-University Board that Music (including Indian music) will shortly be introduced as an option for the Intermediate (Arts) Examination and that this University does not consider it practicable to introduce Indian Painting and Indian Architecture as subjects for examinations in the near future”.

Resolved that the recommendation of the Academic Council be accepted.

Patna.—The letter be recorded.

Panjab.—The proposal to include Indian Music, Indian Painting and Indian Architecture as optional subjects in the curricula of studies was considered by this University and was found to be not feasible at present.

APPENDIX XV.

**The High Commissioner for India in England and vacancies
of higher Appointments in Teaching.**

Second Supplementary Agenda : 1.

*Resolution :—*That the Universities be requested to keep the Inter-University Board, India and the High Commissioner for India in England informed of vacancies of higher appointments in their teaching staff in view of the numerous enquiries addressed to them by prospective candidates with good degrees.

Replies Received :

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Agra.—Circulated among the affiliated colleges for information.

Annamalai.—The Syndicate of the University has already resolved to avail itself when necessary of the assistance of the High Commissioner for India in filling up vacancies on the teaching staff. The University will arrange to keep the Inter-University Board also informed of such vacancies.

Osmania.—On the receipt of a similar proposal from the High Commissioner for India through the Government of India, the Council of the University (14th December 1930) had decided—

“that the Government of India be informed that the University will avail itself of the facilities offered by the High Commissioner's Office in the recruitment of its staff from the United Kingdom whenever it thinks it necessary to do so”.

APPENDIX XVI.**Medical Inspection of University Students.**

Copy of letter No. 2399-2416, dated the 8th December, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrar of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I have the honour to forward by separate post, for the use of the authorities of your University, twenty copies of the report on the Medical Inspection of University Students prepared by Major-General C. Sprawson, C. I. E., V. H. S., I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.C., Principal, Medical School, Bangalore and Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M., and H. Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam (Convener). I may add that these recommendations are made in the interests of uniformity in procedure and in the maintenance of statistics, in the matter of Medical Inspection".

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Report on the Medical Inspection of University Students.*Instructions for the Medical Examination of University Students.*

In order to obtain uniformity in the method of Physical Examination of the students at different centres by different officers, the following instructions are issued. It is trusted that the Medical Officers will follow the instructions as closely as possible.

MALE STUDENTS :

It is absolutely essential in all cases to have the students stripped, due regard being paid to privacy and decency. It is not at all sufficient that the clothing be only partially removed. A loin cloth, or a pair of shorts may be permitted. Every part of the body must be carefully examined. Medical Officers will take every care to ensure that all necessary entries are carefully and accurately made at the time of the Examination and that the students understand the suggestions made regarding the improvement of the physique, or treatment of ailments. In all cases, the environment, habits and personal history of the students should be enquired into and the information thus obtained should be treated as confidential. A cordial, sympathetic and yet strictly professional relationship should be maintained by the Inspecting Officers.

To begin with, the vision is taken with each eye separately without glasses and with glasses, if worn ; the strength of the correcting glass, if any, should invariably be mentioned.

For example :

(a)	V	R 6/12 with	0.5 D _s ph	=	6/6
		L 6/12 do.	do.	=	6/6
(b)	V	R 6/9 (partly) with own Glasses	0.25 Cyl. 60	=	6/6
		L 6/9 (partly)	do. do.	=	6/6

The student is then stripped and made to hop across the room on the right foot and back again on the left. He is then halted, standing upright with feet apart and his arms extended above the head ; the whole surface of the body is carefully inspected.

WEIGHT : will then be noted. The weighing scale should be tested every day before the work begins, by a substance of known weight or by the examiner's own weight, if known.

HEIGHT : Make the student stand with feet together, against the standard and the weight thrown on his heels and not on the toes, or outer side of the feet ; the heels, calf muscles, buttocks and shoulders should be touching the standard ; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar.

CHEST : Make the student stand erect with feet together and the arms raised over the head ; adjust the tape evenly, but not tightly, round the chest with its upper edge touching the inferior angle of the Scapula behind and its lower edge touching the upper part of the nipple in front ; the arms then be lowered and allowed to hang loosely by the side. See that the shoulders are not thrown backwards to displace the tape. Direct the student to take deep inspiration several times and note the maximum expansion. The minimum measurement will be taken after the breath has been expelled from the chest.

ABDOMEN : Apply the tape horizontally round the umbilicus and mark the measurement thus obtained. Examine the parieties thoroughly.

Ask the student to take in a full breath several times ; watch the expansion of the Chest and carefully examine the Lungs. Examine the action of the Heart ; note its sounds and, at the same time, its rate.

If any defect or disease of the Genito-urinary system is detected or complained of by the student, no mention of it should be made in the forms, but the advice given should be communicated to the parents and Principal.

No student suffering from a contagious disease should be allowed to attend the class ; a report in writing should be made to the Principal, immediately a case is detected.

FEMALE STUDENTS :

The procedure outlined above will be modified to a certain extent ; but the examination will be thorough and complete and of the same standard as prescribed for male students. The University should arrange the medical examination of female students by a qualified Lady Doctor.

C. SPRAWSON,
B. K. NARAYANA RAO,
T. S. TIRUMURTI,
(Convener).

NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION:

(To be filled in by the Medical Officer.)

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT : I.

Student's Name			
Height.....ft.....in.	Weight.....lbs.		
General Build	Posture.....	Gait.....	
Deformities, if any, such as talipes, flat foot etc.....			
Measurement of :	Biceps.....inches.		
Chest	{ Full inspiration	inches.	
	{ Complete Expiration	inches.	
	{ Difference	inches.	
Waist over navel	inches.		
Vital Capacity.....	Strength of Grip	} Right Left	
(where necessary)			
Cleanliness and condition of skin and hair of (i) Scalp.....			
	(ii) Body.....		
Gums	{	Nose	
Teeth		Eyes	
		Conjunctive, Anæmia or Jaundice.	
Tongue.....		External and internal eye diseases	
		Vision : (i) Right	
		(ii) Left	
		Whether wearing glasses	
		Ears and hearing—Right.....	
		Left.....	
Speech			
	Glands.....		
Neck.....	Thyroid		
Heart	Position of Apex Beat		
Rate	{ Before exercise	1 m. after	
	{ After exercise	3 m. after	
	{ (20 squats)		

RespirationRateper minute
 Lungs
 Abdomen
 Liver
 Spleen
 Genitalia : Hernia, Hydrocele, Veriocele,
 Phimosis, Piles
 Vericose vein in the legs.
 Nervous System.....Reflexes
 Result of blood examination (when necessary)
 Result of Sputum Examination (when necessary)
 Any other peculiarities or defects not noted above
 Advice to student for (i) improvement of physique
 (ii) treatment of disease
 Recommendation to the Principal.

Signature of the Principal.

Date of Medical Examination.
Signature of Medical Examiner.

SUBSEQUENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION : REPORT II.

Height.....Weight.....Chest measurements.
 Waist measurements.
 General Examination of all systems as before.
 Improvements or deterioration of health since last
 examination.

Signature of Principal.

Date.....
Signature of Medical Officer.

SUBSEQUENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION : REPORT III.

Height..Weight.....Chest measurements.
 Waist measurements.
 General examination of all systems as before.
 Improvement or deterioration of health since last
 examination.

Signature of Principal.

Date.....
Signature of Medical Officer.

SUBSEQUENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION : REPORT IV.

Height.....Weight..Chest measurements.
 Waist measurements.
 General examination of all systems as before.
 Improvement or deterioration of health since last
 examination.

Signature of Principal.

Date.....
Signature of Medical Officer.

CONFIDENTIAL.

NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(To be filled in by the student)

Name and place of the institution
 Student's name Age Sex
 Caste or Community Religion Class
 Permanent Home Address
 Father's or Guardian's name, address and occupation
 Economic position of the family (*indicate by putting a cross at the proper place.*)

- (a) Enough for pleasures and charities.
- (b) Enough for ordinary comforts.
- (c) Enough for necessities only.
- (d) Just enough for subsistence.
- (e) Carrying on with difficulty.

Betrothed, or married, or single..... If married, number of children, if any.

Whether boarding or lodging in the }
 University or approved hostels. }

If not, are you satisfied with your (1) Lodging ?
 (2) Boarding ?

Have you a separate study and living room for yourself ?

If living with family, how many members }
 are there in your family ? }

How many meals do you partake of per day ?

What do you take for tiffin ?

Which of the following articles do you take daily ?

ARTICLE.

QUANTITY.

Rice

Wheat

Dholl

Fish or meat

Eggs

Milk or milk products

Fresh fruits

Fresh green vegetables

Sweets

Tea, coffee, cocoa or other beverages

Do you take any of the following substances ?

- (a) Tobacco (in what form)
- (b) Opium
- (c) Alcohol
- (d) Any other similar substance

(a) How many hours do you devote daily to (1) Sleep ?
 (2) Exercise ?

(b) Do you feel refreshed after sleep and exercise ?

(c) State nature of exercise taken.

(d) Give names of games played.

How many hours do you devote for studies at home ?

Have you any occupation before or after college hours
or during vacation apart from study or exercise ?

Are you interested in any hobby ?

PREVIOUS PERSONAL HISTORY :

Have you had any of the following illnesses, if so, when ? (*Indicate by crossing out*)

Small Pox	Kala Azar
Chicken Pox	Rheumatism
Measles	Palpitation
Whooping cough	Asthma
Diphtheria	Chronic cough
Pneumonia	Fits of any kind like epilepsy
Typhoid	Piles
Dysentery	Venereal diseases :
Diarrhoea	(a) Gonorrhœa
Cholera	(b) Syphilis
Malaria	

(a) When were you last vaccinated ?

(b) Have you had any severe accidents, if so, their nature ?

PRESENT PERSONAL HISTORY

(a) Do you feel in perfect health ?

(b) Have you had a good appetite ?

(c) How often do your bowels move daily ?

(d) Do you suffer from piles ?

(e) Are you subject to frequent headache, earache, discharge from the ear, discharge from the nose and throat, colds, diarrhoea, acidity, palpitation or breathlessness ? (*Indicate by crossing out.*)

(f) Is your weight increasing or decreasing ?

(g) Do you habitually suffer from inflamed lids or eyes ?

(h) Are your sight and hearing normal ?

(i) Have you experienced difficulty in breathing on slight exertion ?

Signature of the Student.

N.B.—If the answer is in the negative the space opposite should be left blank ; entries should be made to the point and as briefly as possible. All informations supplied by the student would be treated as strictly confidential.

APPENDIX XVII.

Sectional Conference of the Universities of the United Provinces.

Copy of letter No. 2284-2288, dated the 3rd December, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, to the Registrars of the Universities of the United Provinces.

"I have the honour to forward herewith, for action at an early date, copies of resolutions passed at the Sectional Conference of the Representatives of the Universities of the United Provinces, held at the time of the last meeting of the Inter-University Board at Mysore.

1. The Committee is of opinion that the Universities should consider the desirability of making it optional for a candidate to take the M.A. Examination either as a whole at the end of two years, or in two parts as at present.
2. The Committee considered the suggestion of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding the long vacation; it is of opinion that the present practice of the U. P. Universities is on the whole more suitable than that of the Panjab, as July and August are in the United Provinces better months for work than May and June.
3. The Committee recommends that the U. P. Universities should attempt an exchange of teachers for special short term lectures, it being understood that their normal work will not suffer.
4. The Committee recommends that a small conference of Representatives of the U. P. Universities to be held to consider and discuss matters of common interest.
5. The Committee recommends to the U. P. Universities that they may consider the desirability of insisting on a student who is preparing both for the M.A. and M. Sc., and LL.B. degrees taking the two Examinations in not less than three years.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—Re: Resolution No. 5.—Recorded.

Aligarh —

1. The University is contemplating to break up the M.A. Examination into Previous and Final and we do not propose in future to hold the M.A. Examination at the end of two years as heretofore.
2. The proposal of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of this University about the Long Vacation was given effect to but the experience has been a failure. The climatic conditions of Aligarh do not permit opening of the University during the Rainy Season.

3. The University is generally agreeable to the proposal.
4. The University is generally agreeable to the proposal.
5. In view of the new rules that are being framed for the M.A., and M.Sc. Examinations as referred to in (1) above, this matter is also being considered.

Benares.—Re: Resolution No. 1. The Benares Hindu University is of opinion that the M.A. Examination should be held as a whole at the end of two years.

2. The Benares Hindu University concurs in the opinion expressed by the Committee regarding the long vacation.

3. The Benares Hindu University accepts the principle relating to the exchange of teachers for short term lectures, provided the normal work does not suffer.

4. The Benares Hindu University accepts the recommendation that a small conference of the representatives of the Universities of U. P. be held to discuss matters of common interest.

5. The Benares Hindu University does not allow students preparing themselves for both the M.A. and LL.B. degrees to appear at the two examinations in less than three years. As regards the M.Sc. Course, students are not permitted to study it synchronously with the LL.B. course.

Lucknow.—Resolution 1 and 5. Recorded.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Carnegie Corporation Grants for Research.

Copy of a letter dated the 13th October 1931 from the Secretary, Universities' Bureau of the British Empire to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, regarding the Carnegie Corporation Grants.

The Report of the Executive Committee of the Universities Bureau for the period July, 1926—June, 1931, which was prepared for the Congress of Universities of the Empire, contained a reference to a generous grant made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Bureau, for the purpose of effecting closer co-operation amongst the Empire Universities. A portion of the grant which amounts to 40,000 dollars has already been utilised in providing passages for a number of delegates to Congress from Universities overseas. The Executive Committee hope that the arrangements made for the disbursement of these sums proved satisfactory to the Universities to which free passage were allotted.

The balance of grant, after deducting the amount paid for passages and on certain other charges, has been invested so as to provide twelve grants of £320 each, to be spread over the years 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36. These grants are intended to be awarded to members of University staffs, whether administrative or teaching, to visit Great Britain for such research work or special investigation as may approve itself to the Executive Committee of the Bureau.

That Committee which had under consideration the arrangements to be made for the distribution of these grants have decided that three grants shall be made for the year 1932-33 to selected members of the staff of Universities overseas. Although it is desired to attach as few conditions as possible, either to the kind of research or investigation which the grantee wishes to undertake, or to the methods he proposes to employ in giving effect to his purpose, the Committee consider that one of the conditions which must be imposed is that the grantee shall submit with his application a statement to the effect that he intends to return to the University from which he has come.

The Executive Committee have given very careful consideration to the method of selection and they have come to the conclusion that they should invite the co-operation of the Regional Conferences and Committees where these are in existence. They have, therefore, decided that in Canada, Australia, South Africa and India, the nomination made by any University shall, if the Regional bodies are agreeable, be sent by the academic head—the Vice-Chancellor or other official of similar standing—to the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Vice-Chancellor's Committee of South Africa and the Inter-University Board of India, as the case may be, in time to allow of their proper consideration by these bodies and to permit their reaching this country not later than the end of March, 1932. From the nominations received, they will be asked to forward to the Bureau the names of two, in order of preference, to whom they consider the grants might most suitably be awarded.

In the case of Universities of the Empire in regions other than those mentioned, each University is requested if it desires to make a nomination, to forward it direct to this Bureau before the end of March, 1932.

On a consideration of all the nominations received, the Executive Committee of the Bureau will select three.

In submitting recommendations, either to Regional Committees or to the Bureau, applications should contain :

- (a) A 'curriculum vitae' of the person recommended ;
- (b) The purposes for which he proposes to utilise the grant and his proposals for study or investigation ;
- (c) Two copies of testimonials, together with a statement, as referred to above, to the effect that the candidate will, if he obtains the grant, pledge himself to return to the region from which he has come.

The grant will be distributed in instalments, the first instalment being paid as an advance to meet travelling expenses, either, before departure or on arrival in this country, as the grantee may prefer. The grantee will normally be expected to spend a period of one year in this country, and will receive the remaining portion of his grant at such periodic intervals as may be settled by the Executive Committee of the Bureau.

APPENDIX XIX.

Copy of letter No. 2130-2139, dated the 30th November, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Secretaries of all the Provincial Governments, Education Department.

"I have the honour to forward herewith for the consideration of your Government the following resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Mysore :

RESOLUTION NO. VIII (2) : "In view of the more or less permanent financial commitments entered into by the Universities with regard to members of their teaching staffs, it is desirable that Government should make statutory provision for minimum definite annual grants to Universities."

RESOLUTION NO. IX (4) : "In making grants to colleges the Government be requested to take into account any opinion which the University concerned may have expressed on them."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies received.

Assam.—There is no University in this province.

Bihar and Orissa.—Both the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Mysore, copies of which were received with your letter No. 2132, dated the 30th November, 1931, referred to teaching Universities. These resolutions do not concern this Government or the Patna University in as much as it has no teaching staff of its own, nor does it recommend grants to colleges.

Central Provinces.—This Government cannot commit itself to any definite grant in the present financial stringency.

Hitherto the University has made no recommendation regarding grants to aided colleges and that Government will consider its attitude in this matter when the question arises.

APPENDIX XX.

Resolutions of the Second Conference of Indian Universities continued from Appendix VIII (pp. 29-50) of the Report for 1930-31.

Delhi.—Herewith a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the Executive Council of the University to consider and report on those resolutions. The report and the recommendations of the Committee as set out in the enclosure were accepted by the Executive Council at a meeting held on the 6th February, 1932.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Executive Council of the University to consider and report on the resolutions passed at the Second Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi in October—November, 1929.

*Resolutions of the Conference.**Recommendations of the Committee.*

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| <p>I. (1) That this Conference recommends that steps be taken towards making physical training compulsory for all undergraduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit.</p> <p>(2) That this Conference recommends to the Government that if the Universities so desire, University Training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present, and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist and where there is demand for them.</p> <p>(3) That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military</p> | <p>I. (1) Recommended that the attention of the Colleges be drawn to this recommendation and to the desirability of making provision for necessary instruction subject to funds being available. Compulsory physical training should, however, be so arranged as to be completed before the end of the Intermediate Course.</p> <p>(2) The Delhi University Training Corps (one Company) was formed in 1924. Provision was subsequently made by the Army Department for the expansion of the Company to a Battalion (2 Companies) in August 1927. There seems to be no demand for a further expansion in the immediate future.</p> <p>(3) In view of the fact that the neighbouring Universities of Agra and the Punjab have included <i>military science</i> as one of the subjects in their Courses of study for the Degree of B.Sc. it is not necessary to take steps at</p> |
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interest by instituting University departments of Military Studies, and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose.

the present moment for providing separate instruction in this subject in this University.

(4) That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and the various local Governments to make necessary provision in their budgets to give effect to these resolutions.

(4) The Committee endorses it.

(5) That this Conference is of opinion that the Universities and local Governments should make provision of funds, either wholly or partly, in order to enable affiliated colleges to make physical training compulsory.

(5) This is practically included in (4).

II. That this Conference considers it inadvisable to make any general recommendation on the question of attaching value to class work in University Examinations.

II. No action is called for.

III. (1) This Conference recommends that an All-India Medical Council, having representatives, of Universities having Medical Faculties, of the Government of India, and of the independent medical practitioners be immediately created.

III. This does not concern this University as it has no Medical Faculty.

(2) That pending the creation of such a Council, this Conference urges upon the Government of India the necessity, as a temporary measure, of appointing immediately an All-India Medical Board consisting of representatives of Universities from their Medical Faculties and of the

Government of India for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities.

- (3) That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards contemplated by the Government of India is not in consonance with the best interests of Medical Education in India.

- (4) That it be recommended to the Government of India that every effort should be made to secure that the interests of the students are not prejudiced by any delay in taking such action as proposed above.

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|----|--|-----|----------------------------|
| V. | That this Conference do re-affirm the proposal of the first Conference regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research and request the Government of India to provide funds to give effect to the same. | IV. | The Committee endorses it. |
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That the Conference do invite the Indian Science Congress to co-operate with it to attain this object.

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| V. | The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 17 (relating to University Training in methods of research.) | V. | No remark is called for. |
| VI. | The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 18 (Desirability and possibility of having a Central Bureau of the | VI. | No remark is called for. |

Universities of India or a Bureau of Indian Libraries for mutual help in the circulation and exchange of books and magazines for purposes of research and for supply of information regarding available literature in special subjects.)

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| <p>VII. The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other recognised Indian Universities, on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s.</p> | <p>VII. No doctorate degrees in the faculties of Arts and Science exist at the present time; but the committee recommends that it should be borne in mind when such doctorate degrees are instituted in this University.</p> |
| <p>VIII. (1) That the Government of India should appoint a small committee with the representatives of medical faculties of Indian Universities on it, to report on the most suitable University centre for locating the proposed Central Medical Research Institutes.</p> <p>(2) That all appointments in the Indian Medical Research Department should be made by a Selection Board, on which due representation is given to the Medical Faculties of the Indian Universities.</p> <p>(3) That no appointment in the Medical Research Department should be reserved for members of any service.</p> <p>(4) That the Government of India should institute or assist in instituting Medical Research Fellowships in the different medical colleges and hospitals.</p> | <p>VIII. This does not concern the University.</p> |

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| <p>IX. That there should be adequate representation of medical and science faculties of Indian Universities on the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.</p> | <p>IX. The Committee endorses it.</p> |
| <p>X. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India that the Customs duty on imported scientific apparatus and chemicals used for research and educational purposes of the different recognised Universities and educational Institutions of the country should be remitted.</p> | <p>X. The Committee recommends that the attention of the Inter-University Board be called to the desirability of making more detailed enquiries as to the probable effect of such remission of duty on the growth and development of Indian industries especially on the manufacture of scientific apparatus and chemicals.</p> |
| <p>XI. This Conference is of opinion that considering the importance of accelerating the progress of the higher education of women, Universities should give greater facilities for it, by establishing separate colleges for them wherever necessary or desirable and by instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in domestic science and other suitable subjects.</p> | <p>XI. The Committee endorses it. In recognition of the requirements of women students, this University has recently instituted alternative courses of equal standard in the following subjects :—
 (1) Physiology.
 (2) Hygiene.
 (3) Mental Hygiene.
 (4) Child Psychology.
 Vide A. C. No. 16, dated the 18th May, 1931 and E. C. No. 32, dated the 9th June 1931.</p> |
| <p>XII. This Conference is of opinion that Universities and Colleges should try to encourage social service organisations to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, broadcasting, etc., and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and other bodies engaged in such work.</p> | <p>XII. The Committee is of opinion that it is not necessary to duplicate existing work in which the University and college teachers are already participating.</p> |

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| <p>XIII. That while recognising the value of three years courses, this Conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass courses should not be extended to three years, until it is found possible to effect a saving of one year at an earlier stage.</p> | <p>XIII. The Committee endorses it.</p> |
| <p>XIV. This Conference is of opinion that it is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University examinations, though it is of opinion that every effort should be made by University and College authorities to encourage students to extend their general knowledge.</p> | <p>XIV. A test in general knowledge already exists in some of the Colleges and the Rector's Prize in the University meets the same need.</p> |
| <p>XV. This Conference resolves to request the Inter-University Board to appoint a Committee to study and report on the question of intelligence tests and the possibility of their application to students of Indian Universities.</p> | <p>XV. This concerns the Inter-University Board.</p> |
| <p>XVI. That it is desirable that a University should accept as qualifying for admission the Intermediate and Degree Examination conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If there should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion provided that both the University agree.</p> | <p>XVI. The Committee endorses it.</p> |
| <p>XVII. (a) That the question of the position of the students of those Universities for</p> | <p>XVII.(a) This does not concern the University at the present moment.</p> |

which the qualifications for entrance is the Intermediate Examination, in respect of admission to the Cambridge University, be referred to the Inter-University Board for necessary action.

- (b) The Committee makes no further recommendation regarding the recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities in the United Kingdom.

(b) No action is called for.

- XVIII. (a) That the Conference is of opinion that experience shows that neither the Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education nor the Intermediate Colleges under their control have adequately fulfilled the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind.

XVIII.(a) The Committee endorses it.

- (b) This Conference recommends that either Boards of Intermediate Education be reconstituted so as to conform to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, subject to such modifications as later experience may suggest, or where this is not possible for lack of funds or other reasons, the control of Intermediate examinations be re-transferred to the Universities.

(b) The Committee endorses it.

- (c) That no recommendation is desirable at this stage as regards Boards controlling only secondary education.

(c) The Committee endorses it.

- XIX. (a) In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities, as revealed by the several reports on middle class

XIX. The Committee is of opinion that the required statistics cannot be collected except through the agency of the colleges and would suggest that the Inter-University

unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University should take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institution.

Board should draw up tabular statements which they require the Universities to fill up through the Colleges.

- (b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University Board for such action as it may consider desirable.

XX. That the Inter-University be requested to consider the possibility of collecting statistics covering the last ten years, of the students who at various stages have failed to complete successfully their University courses.

XX. This concerns the Inter-University Board.

XXI. That this Conference is of opinion that in the interest of medical education in Indian Universities, the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should be revived early and that it should be held periodically in India and that all candidates should possess medical qualifications registerable in India ; but if it is considered impracticable by the authorities concerned to discontinue recruitment to the Indian Medical Service by selection, preference should be given to graduates of medicine and of surgery of the Universities of India and that all persons selected should possess medical qualifications registerable in India.

XXI. This does not concern the University.

- XXII. That the representative of Indian Universities on the Committee of the Bureau of the Universities of the Empire should be elected by the Inter-University Board.
- XXIII. This Conference recommends to the local Governments that block grant should be made to the Universities without attaching such conditions to them as would curtail their academic freedom.
- XXIV. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and local Governments that they should supply copies of their official publications to Indian Universities, free of cost.
- XXII. The Committee endorses it.
- XXIII. The Committee heartily endorses it.
- XXIV. The Committee endorses it.
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APPENDIX XXI.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, 1930-31.

The Inter-University Board, India, has now been in existence for more than five years. Set up in order, among other things, to co-ordinate the work of the Universities scattered about India, it has already done much to collect information and stimulate thought regarding current university problems. There may be occasions, as the report of the Board for 1930-31 goes to show, when busy registrars have to intimate that the task of supplying the required information would mean so many inquiries that it cannot be undertaken. Nevertheless there are abundant instances of the value of this clearing-house of information and ideas.

At the sixth annual meeting, held at Mysore last cold weather, there were 33 items on the agenda as first issued, and supplementary agendas were issued. One of the latter had relation to resolutions of the literary service section of the first All-Asia Educational Conference, requesting the Board to arrange for the preparation of a union catalogue of the resources of all the University Libraries of India to facilitate inter-library loan in the interests of the furtherance of research. The Board were also asked to urge the University authorities to allow their respective libraries to be used for reference by the general public. The chief consideration that weighed with the conference in making the last-named request was the absence at most University centres of well-equipped libraries outside the University. It was felt that in view of the small spread of the reading habit in India there was no danger of the general public using the reading room of a University Library to the inconvenience of students, graduates and teachers of the University. The Board accepted the proposal to the extent of recommending to the universities that books in their libraries should be made available to serious students among the public with such safeguards and on such conditions as might be laid down for the purpose.

The Board came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to make arrangements for the preparation of a union catalogue, but suggested to the Universities the preparation of special catalogues of valuable books, journals, and manuscripts in their possession. A request of the library service section that provision should be made for the presence on Board of a University Librarian elected by the Libraries was rejected as not possible. The Board decided not to make any recommendations on the further suggestion that the Librarians and the trained members of the Library Staff of all Indian Universities should be placed on a standardized scale of salary. The decisions on the various proposals made by the Library service section provide a notable example of the practical value of a pooling of experience in University work when occasion arises to relate the ideal of the specialist to hard facts.

On the suggestion of a representative of the Allahabad University an agenda item was the question of retaining English literature as a compulsory subject for graduation in Arts. A note to the agenda stated that in some Universities the subject has been made optional, but in most of the Universities it continues to be compulsory. The Board

decided to ask the Universities to state whether it is desirable to make some distinction in the B. A. course between a working knowledge of modern English and study of English literature, and if so, whether the former alone or both should be made compulsory.

A suggestion from Patna University that there should be chairs in every Indian University for the teaching of French and German was met by the intimation that no further action was necessary in view of previous recommendations in accordance with which such provision has been made in some Universities. For the most part a modern European language other than English is not a subject of compulsory study except for Honours students in Science.

On the suggestion of Mr. Littlehailes, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Board considered the question of the employment of Indian graduates who have returned from Great Britain, and in particular how facilities might be provided to enable these graduates to get into touch with Universities and Colleges which have vacancies on their staffs. The Board decided to ask the Universities to keep its office and the High Commissioner for India in England informed of vacancies in higher appointments on their teaching staff, in view of the numerous enquiries addressed to them by prospective candidates with good degrees.

The Educational Supplement of the London Times,

Dated the 29th August 1931.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

[illegible]

**Examined and found correct,
PRICE, WATERHOUSE, PEAT & Co.,**

Cawnpore:

Programme.

Monday,	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business meeting.
March 7.	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Visit to University Chemical Laboratories and F. C. College.
		Athletic Contest—Calcutta University versus Panjab University.
	4-30 P.M.	Tea.
	8-30 P.M.	Dinner by the Panjab University Union Club
Tuesday,	10 P.M. to 1 P.M.	Business meeting.
March 8.	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
	2 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Visit to the Government College.
	3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Visit to the MacLagan Engineering College, Mughalpura, and Shalamar Gardens.
	4-30 P.M.	Tea at Shalamar Gardens.
Wednesday,	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Meeting.
March 9.	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
	2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Visit to the Museum, Sanskrit Research Department of the D.A.V. College or University Library, University Observatory, the Hailey College of Commerce and the Kinnaird College for Women.
		Tea at the Kinnaird College.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

**Agenda for the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board,
India, to be held at the Hailey Hall (Syndicate Room) of the
University Buildings, Lahore, on the 7th, 8th, and
9th March 1932.**

- I. To consider the draft report of the Inter-University Board for 1931-32.
- II. To consider the accounts of the Inter-University Board for 1931, together with the audit report of the Chartered Accountants.
- III. Subjects referred to the constituent Universities, or postponed at the last meeting :
 - (1) To consider if the present system of budgetting for the Calendar Year should be continued.
 - (2) To consider Principal Lambert's suggestions regarding courses in teaching at Indian Universities in the light of replies received from Universities, (*Vide* Report for 1930-31, page 114 and Appendix No. 1 of the current Report.)
 - (3) To consider the opinions of the Universities of India regarding the desirability of making some distinction in the B.A. course, between a working knowledge of Modern English and a study of English Literature and if so whether the former alone or both should be made compulsory. (*Vide* Appendix No. II of the Report.)
 - (4) To consider reports from Universities regarding the co-operation there is at present between University teachers and research departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects, and their recommendations to make it more effective. (*Vide* Appendix No. III of the Report.)
 - (5) To consider the following letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, regarding the formation of (a) a National Council and (b) National Committees to adhere to and co-operate with the International Council of Scientific Unions and certain Unions affiliated to it :

“I am directed to say that it has been decided that India should join the International Research Council, now called the International Council of Scientific Unions, and its Unions of (1) Geodesy and Geophysics, (2) Geography, (3) Astronomy, (4) Biological Sciences and (5) Radio-Telegraphy. The functions and composition of the Council and the Unions are explained in the attached extracts from a memorandum presented to the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly in December 1929. India has already been admitted to membership of the Council

and the Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and steps are being taken to secure admission to the other Unions as soon as possible.

As the Government of India are not aware that there is any representative scientific organisation in India which could join the Council and arrange for collaboration with the five Unions, which it has been decided India should join, they have arranged for the present that they should act as the representative of this country. But they have been informed that, if possible, adherence to the Council and the Unions should be entrusted to a national scientific organisation. Other countries have joined through existing scientific academies and institutions, or have set up special scientific bodies for the purpose, and the general feeling of the members of the Council as well as the Unions appears to be that a Government should not be member longer than is necessary lest a political element may be introduced. The Government of India do not consider that any such result need be apprehended from their membership of these organisations, but would like to assimilate India's position in regard to these bodies to that of other countries, if this be feasible.

3. I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Inter-University Board on the following questions :—

I. Whether conditions in India are favourable to the constitution of

(a) a National Research Council and

(b) National Committees, which would include among others, representatives of non-official organisations competent to play a useful part in the scientific work to be done by these bodies ?

II. If the answer to I, be in the affirmative, how should (i) the National Council, (ii) the Committees be formed, *i.e.*, by election or by nomination ; whom they should include ; and what should be their numerical strength ? As regards the method of appointment, it should also be indicated as to who should elect or nominate members to the various bodies.

III. By whom the expenses of (i) the National Council and (ii) National Committees should be defrayed, if such bodies are formed ?

IV. What should be the relation of these bodies to Government, especially as regards the measure of control, if any, to be exercised over them by Government ?”

- (6) To consider suggestions from Universities regarding the ways in which the Inter-University Board can most effectively serve them in the light of its aims as laid down in the constitution and the experience gained by its work during the last few years. (*Vide* Appendix IV of the Report).

Note by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

"I consider that the Board has performed a very useful function during the eight years or so of its existence. It has both a negative (or fire insurance) value and a positive inspirational and constructive value. It is available for action in connection with non-recurring difficulties affecting all Indian Universities, and, of course, its actual usefulness in this respect in any given year will vary with the number of such emergent difficulties. It has in the past dealt with such topics as the recognition of Indian degrees by British Universities and the thorny question of the institution of a Medical Council for India. It has also in a more positive manner made efforts towards the equalisation of examinations and degrees and courses of study. It has considered the distribution of subjects of research and the special appropriateness of any particular University undertaking special kind of advanced research. It has also considered the question of the relation of Government control to Government assistance, etc. The interchange of views and the removal of misunderstandings made possible by the meeting of representatives of the Universities have been of very great value. I consider that the usefulness of the Board would be increased if the members of the University would acquire more noticeably the habit of referring to the Board questions which obviously affect all Indian Universities and if they would give serious attention to the suggestion of new topics instead of simply enquiring about the topics which have been suggested in previous years. Also it would be an advantage if the Secretary of the Board could be exhorted by the Universities to send the resolutions of the Board to the Universities within a week or so after the meeting of the Board and send them all together, instead of in "penny numbers" throughout the year.

One topic (not I admit a new topic) which I should like to suggest as worthy of special attention at the present time is the relation between the provincial vernacular and the *lingua franca* for all India and a discussion of the question as to what the Universities can do towards improving the relationship and adjusting claim of the vernacular to the *lingua franca*".

- (7) To consider replies received from Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education regarding the extent to which vernaculars are used as media of instruction and examination in High Schools, Intermediate

Classes and University Classes and as to any advance which in their opinion may be made in the direction. (*Vide* Appendix No. V of the Report.)

- IV. To consider complaints regarding the non-recognition of the B.Com. degrees of the Allahabad and Agra Universities by the University of Bombay.
- V. To consider the Question of retrenchment of Government grants to Universities.
- VI. To consider the draft bill for the constitution of an All-India Medical Council. (*Vide* Appendix No. VI of the Report.)
- VII. To consider the letters of the Government of India regarding the reduction in their annual grant to the Inter-University Board.

(1)

Copy of letter No. 1742-Edn, dated Simla the 15th September 1931 from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Cawnpore.

“I am directed to say that in connection with retrenchment in expenditure of the Central Government, the Government of India are examining the grants-in-aid made by them to various institutions. Since the present financial circumstances it may not be possible to maintain all grants at their present level, I am to request that the management of the Inter-University Board may be warned of the possibility of reduction in their grant-in-aid in future years; it is suggested that they examine all means of retrenching their expenditure.”

(2)

Copy of letter No. 29-Edn, dated New Delhi the 8th January 1932 from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Cawnpore.

“I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 892, dated the 23rd July, 1931, and to say that the Governor-General in Council has decided with regret that in view of the acute financial stringency, recurring educational grants should for the year 1932-33 be reduced by 10 per cent. A sum of Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1000 is accordingly being provided in the budget estimates of the Central Government for 1932-33 for the next year's recurring grant to the Inter-University Board.”

- VIII. To consider, if necessary, preliminary arrangements for the third quinquennial conference of Indian Universities to be held in 1934.

- IX. To lay down the procedure for election for casual vacancies on the Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agriculture Research. (The Board has laid down a procedure for electing four representatives to the Council, but not for a casual vacancy.)
- X. To consider the interim report of the Intelligence Tests Committee. (*Vide* Appendix No. VII of the Report.)
- XI. To consider the following letter from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India inviting suggestions from the Inter-University Board regarding the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the present state of Mathematical teaching in Indian Universities :

Copy of D/O letter No. 2170-Edn, dated the 28th November, 1931.

"I enclose a printed copy of a circular letter which has been addressed by Mr. Naraniengar, President of the Indian Mathematical Society to Universities and Mathematical Societies in India on the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the present state of mathematical teaching in Indian Universities. I propose to constitute the Committee referred to in that letter some time next month and have requested, meantime, Dr. Weil, Professor of Mathematics, Aligarh Muslim University, to accept the post of Secretary to the Committee. As the matter is one which affects all Universities in India, I consider it desirable that the Inter-University Board should be informed of what is being done ; and as President of the Committee I shall be glad to receive any suggestions that the Board may have to make in the matter, and request that you would be good enough to report this matter at the next meeting of the Inter-University Board. Needless to say this Committee would be glad of any assistance which the Inter-University Board can give to it."

Copy of letter from Mr. M. T. Naraniengar, President, Indian Mathematical Society :—

"I have the honour to address you on the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the present state of mathematical teaching in Indian Universities. At a business meeting of the Indian Mathematical Society held at Trivandrum on the 5th April 1931 at the Seventh Conference of the Society, the following resolution was passed :

"That in the opinion of this Society it is necessary to enquire into the present state of mathematical teaching in Indian Universities and that it be a recommendation to the Committee of the Society to take immediate steps to institute such an enquiry."

In pursuance of this Resolution, the Committee of the Indian Mathematical Society resolved :—

“That a Committee consisting of representatives of the several Indian Universities and of the three Mathematical Societies of India be formed to consider and report on the present state of mathematical teaching in Indian Universities and to make definite recommendations regarding the lines along which it can be improved.”

It further resolved :—

In pursuance of this Resolution, the Committee of the Indian Mathematical Society resolved :—

“That the Committee be styled ‘Committee on University Teaching of Mathematics’ and that R. Littlehailes, Esq., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, be requested to be the President of the Committee.”

These Resolutions were duly communicated to Mr. Littlehailes who has been pleased to accept the Presidentship of the proposed Committee. He, as well as Sir C. V. Raman, is in full sympathy with the object of the Resolutions.

I write now to solicit the co-operation of the several Universities and Mathematical Societies in India in this enquiry and to request that your University/Society will co-operate by nominating a representative to serve on the Committee of University Teaching of Mathematics proposed to be formed under the Presidentship of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

The preliminary enquiry of the Committee is expected to be carried out largely by correspondence which will not require attendance at meetings, or entail any expenditure, though after the preliminary enquiry has been completed, a final meeting for the purpose of discussing and drawing up the report will be necessary.

I shall be pleased to receive an early reply to this communication.”

- XII. To consider the scheme or the formation of an Advisory Board of Scientific Research in India.

(Report will be circulated when received).

- XIII. To consider the complaint of the University of Calcutta that while the B.Coms. of the University of Bombay are exempted from the examination of G. D. A. Diploma on completing three years' articleship under a Practising Accountant, B.Coms. of other Universities do not enjoy the same privilege.

- XIV. To consider the following letter from the University of Delhi regarding the desirability of appointing an expert Committee for examining the I.Sc., Courses of the Universities with a view to suggesting changes for ensuring reasonable uniformity in the scope of syllabus and standard of examinations :

Copy of letter No. 4184 dated the 23rd January, 1932, from the Registrar, University of Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board :

“On the suggestion of Principal H. Lambert, M.A., that an expert Committee may be appointed to examine the I.Sc., courses of certain Indian Universities for the purpose of securing uniformity of standard, the Inter-University Board at its last meeting had expressed its willingness to appoint such a Committee if requested by the Universities concerned. I am directed to request, therefore, that an expert Committee be appointed to examine the I.Sc., courses of the Universities with a view to suggesting changes, having the object of ensuring reasonable uniformity in the scope of the syllabus and the standard of the examinations.”

- XV. To consider the suggestion of the University of Madras that the Government should take the initiative in the matter of introducing Military Science as a subject of study in Indian Universities (*Vide* Appendix No. VII of the Report.)
- XVI. To consider the resignation by the Lucknow University of the membership of the Inter-University Board.
- XVII. To consider the suggestion of the Madras University that the Inter-University Board should address the Government of India to re-consider their decision regarding drastic retrenchments in the various scientific services and institutions as they are bound to affect adversely the progress that has been achieved in scientific research in this country, especially in view of the very meagre facilities obtaining in India for systematic research.
- XVIII. To recommend two candidates to the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire for the Carnegie Corporation research-grants from the nominations received from the various Universities in India. (List of nominations will be circulated.)
- XIX. To consider the following letter from the Panjab University regarding the election of three representatives from Indian Universities on the Executive Committee of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire :

Copy of letter No. 1225 dated 14th January, 1932, from the Registrar, University of the Panjab, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India :

“Under the new Articles of Association of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire, such of the Universities as become Members of the Bureau have to

appoint their representative on the Bureau. The Executive of the Bureau is to be a Council consisting of 21 persons from the representatives of the Universities, and the Universities in India are to be represented by three such representatives on the Council.

This University has become a Member by signing the necessary undertaking and has nominated Dr. Sir John Maynard, M.A., D.Litt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (a former Vice-Chancellor of this University), as its representative on the Bureau. The Syndicate, at its meeting held on the 8th January, 1932, approved the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor that the Inter-University Board should suggest three names of the members of the Council. It is, therefore, requested that the Board should take steps, in due course, to consult the various Universities in India as regards the names of three persons whom they desire to represent them on the Council."

- XX. To consider the following communication from the Registrar, Mysore University in connection with the recognition of that University by the University of Cambridge :

Copy of letter No. 15,545 dated the 7th January 1932 from the Registrar, Mysore University, Mysore, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No. 1961, dated the 16th November, 1931, I am directed to request that the question of the inclusion by the Cambridge University, of the University of Mysore in the list of Associated Institutions for purposes of admission to the Degree Courses of the Cambridge University, may kindly be taken up by the Inter-University Board for a comprehensive consideration regarding not only this University but also other Indian Universities in similar circumstances.

In this connection, I am to state that the Mysore University has been recognised by the Cambridge University in 1922. Later, however, the Mysore University was not to be found in the list of Associated Institutions published in the Cambridge University Calendar ; in reply to an enquiry, the Registrar of the Cambridge University stated that the Council of the Senate would not be willing to re-consider the question of affiliation of this University, until the various Universities in India had been co-ordinated and the Council enabled to consider the conditions of co-ordination.

It is seen from the Cambridge University Calendar that the following Universities are among the Associated Institutions : Dacca, Lucknow, Patna, Rangoon, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Panjab. It may be pointed out that the list includes some of the recently formed Universities, some started even later than Mysore.

I am to request, therefore, that the Inter-University Board, may kindly be moved to take necessary action in the matter and secure the recognition for the Mysore University and others in similar position.

I am to add that the Mysore University is on the list of Universities approved by the Edinburgh University."

XXI. To consider whether the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and the Mission College, Serampore should be included in the list of institutions appended to the HANDBOOK OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

XXII. To consider the following letter and statements from the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, regarding research grants to professors in colleges and Universities in India :

Copy of letter No. 12/G dated the 5th January from the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"I am directed to forward herewith two statements, one showing the sanctions accorded by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to schemes of research received from Universities and College Professors in India and the other showing schemes which are under the Council's consideration. It is requested that, if there is no objection these statements may kindly be placed before the next annual meeting of the Inter-University Board for information."

SCHEME SANCTIONED BY THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL
OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH TO UNIVERSITIES
AND TO COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

Name of University.	Scheme.	Amount Sanctioned. Rs.
1. Dacca	Research work on soil analysis by Dr. J. C. Ghosh ;	30,724/-
2. Calcutta	Research into properties of colloid soil constituents by Dr. J. N. Mukerjee ; For Statistical investigations on experimental errors in field trials by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis ;	13,500/- 11,500/-
3. Panjab	Investigation on the "Wither tip" of citrus trees by Dr. H. C. Chaudhuri ; Investigation on the relation between Physico chemical properties and fertility of soils by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar ;	12,600/- 8,300/-

	Research on the standardisation of Physico-Chemical single value measurements most suitable for Indian Soils by Dr. A. N. Puri ;	5,250/-
	Research on the effect of Ions on plant growth by Dr. D. S. Bhatnagar ;	6,000/-
4. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Research on Water Hyacinth by Professor Parija of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ;	8,826/-
5. Agra College	Research work on cereal rusts by Professor Mehta of Agra College ;	48,500/-
6. Agra College	Research work on investigation on "Physiologic forms of wheat rusts" by Professor Mehta of Agra College ;	3,000/-
7. Royal Institute of Science, Bombay	Research work on the Physiology of the rice plant by Professor R. H. Dastur ;	10,300/-
Total		<hr/> 1,58,500/- <hr/>

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Name of University.	Scheme.
Dacca	Research on soil analysis (additional grant).
Allahabad	Investigation in Agricultural Research by Dr. Dhar.
Benares	Research on Plant Physiology.
Annamalai	Research on the marketing of the ground nut crop of the South Arcot District.
Madras	Scheme of botanical research.

XXIII. To record the benefaction of the late Hon'ble Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan to the University of Nagpur, valued at thirty nine lakhs of rupees.

XXIV. To consider the following suggestions of the University of Mysore :

1. That the Inter-University Board take steps to secure the *mutual recognition* of corresponding degrees granted by the member Universities and for the recognition on a footing of equality of corresponding degrees of the several member Universities by the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, the Public Service Commission, the Railway Board and similar other authorities.

2. That in cases where one University refuses to recognise a particular degree of another University, it is desirable that the reasons for refusal *be stated* explicitly.
3. That the Inter-University Board take steps to ascertain and publish the conditions for the recognition of Indian degrees in England and on the Continent.
4. That in cases in which professional post-graduate courses are not instituted in any member University, facilities be afforded for graduates of such University to proceed for further training in any other University on the same conditions as graduates of the latter University.
5. That the Inter-University Board do invite the attention of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire to the problem of the Indian students in British Universities with special reference to the arrangements for their boarding and lodging.

XXV. To consider the following suggestions of the University of Dacca :

1. What should be the policy of Indian Universities in regard to the introduction of percentage cuts in salaries of members of the teaching and administrative staffs, in view of the fact that such cuts have been introduced in Government institutions ?
2. Whether it is desirable that Indian Universities should become members of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire, and, in the event of their joining the Bureau, the amount of the appropriate annual subscription.

Note.—The Secretary, Universities' Bureau of the British Empire in his letter dated the 2nd September 1930, proposed that the larger Universities should contribute £. 50/- a year and the smaller ones £25/- a year with the guarantee of continuing payment of the contribution for a period of five years. This matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Universities' Congress held in July 1931 (*vide* pp. 236-246 of the Report of Proceedings). Section II of the revised Articles of Association reads as follows :

“II. Every Member of the Association shall be bound :

- (a) To pay to the Association such minimum annual subscription for the various classes of members as may be fixed by the Association at its first General Meeting after the adoption of these Articles, and as may subsequently be fixed from time to time at Extraordinary Meetings held during the progress of Quinquennial Congresses, under the provisions of Article 35.”

The University of Dacca desire that the Inter-University Board may express their views on the matter.

3. That the Inter-University Board be requested to consider the question of curtailment of its expenditure so as to reduce the contributions of the Universities.
4. Whether it is possible for Indian Universities through the Board to take any part in the proposal for establishing an international University Sanatorium at Leysin (Switzerland).

Note—The cost of even a single bed is approximately Rs. 13,000/-.

5. Question as to the conditions under which an Indian University should grant to any member of its teaching staff who accepts an appointment elsewhere a lien on his appointment in his own University.

Note.—The University of Dacca has in certain instances granted such a lien to members of its teaching staff who have accepted permanent appointments elsewhere for the following reasons: (1) that their service in the University has been of exceptional value and that it is not in the interests of the University to close the door against the possibility of their return: and (2) that it is assumed that the conditions of service in other institutions may be so different that it is not fair to the teacher or officer to exclude the possibility of his return.

The University wishes to obtain the opinion of the Board before coming to a decision as to whether it is in the interests of the University to continue this policy.

6. The kind of recognition which courses of study and residence in one University should obtain in another University.

Note.—The course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Science with Honours in the University of Dacca extends over a period of three academic years and students graduating with Honours in the University of Dacca are permitted to complete their course for the Degree of Master in one year instead of two, and for the degree of Bachelor of Law in two years, instead of three. Further the University of Dacca has the following Ordinance:—

“The Admission Committee may on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Law admit to the 2nd year class in Law any student who has pursued wholly or partially the course of studies for a degree in Law in another University, if it is satisfied that the course so pursued by the candidate was approximately equal in content and standard to the part of the course from which he desires exemption in this University.”

The purpose of the University is to ascertain whether similar and reciprocal privileges (1) are or (2) should be granted by other Indian Universities to students migrating from one University to another after completing a full course or recognised part of a course in the former University and fulfilling the required conditions of residence.

7. The University propose that the Board should recommend to the Public Service Commission that they define the scope of the examinations in Psychology and Experimental Psychology for the I. C. S. Competitive Examination.

XXVI. To consider the following communication from the Government of India regarding the recognition of the Certificate and Diploma conferred by the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, as being equivalent to the B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hons.) or M.Sc. of an Indian University for purposes of admission to the public services.

Copy of letter No. M1205, dated the 14th January 1932, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Subject : Question of the recognition of the Certificate and Diploma conferred by the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, as being equivalent to the B.Sc., and B.Sc. (Hons.) or M.Sc., of an Indian University.

“I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, No. 1608/17R, dated the 17th June 1931, on the subject noted above and that the Government of India will be glad to be informed whether the Inter-University Board consider that the Certificate and Diploma of the Indian School of Mines should be regarded as equivalent to the B.Sc. and B.Sc., (Hons.) or M.Sc. degrees respectively of an Indian University for purposes of admission to the public services. A copy of the latest issue of the Prospectus of the School of Mines is enclosed for the information of the Board. It may also be mentioned that in view of the high standard of training given in the School, the Diploma of the School has recently been recognised by the Secretary for Mines, Great Britain for the purpose of the grant of British Colliery Manager's Certificates and by the University of London for their examinations for the B.Sc. degree in Engineering (Mining).”

Copy of letter No. 1608/17R, dated the 17th June 1931, from the Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Simla.

Subject.—Eligibility of certificated students of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for admission to the competitive examination for the selection of candidates for appointment to Class II service of the Survey of India.

“I have the honour to refer to your letter No. M1205, dated Simla, the 11th June, 1931, in which it is stated that certificate-holders of the Indian School of Mines will be eligible for admission to the competitive examination for Class II service of the Survey of India to be held this year. In paragraph two, it is stated that the question regarding the admission of certificate-holders of the School to future examinations is under the consideration of the Government of India. In this connection, I have to suggest that the larger question of the recognition of the Certificate and Diploma of the School as being equivalent to certain degrees of an Indian University might conjointly be considered. I understand that the certificate of the Indian Institute of Science is recognised by the Government of India as being equivalent to the M.Sc. of an Indian University and the Diploma of that Institute as being equivalent to the D.Sc. of an Indian University. The fact that this School cannot grant degrees to a considerable extent limits the directions in which students of the School can hope for recognition. The entrance standard of the School, as the Government of India is aware, is the Intermediate Science or Arts Certificate and before a student can sit for the Certificate of the Indian School of Mines he must put in three full years’ study. The B.Sc. of an Indian University is obtainable after two years’ study beyond the Intermediate stage. The standard of tuition at this School is admittedly equal to that of an Indian University. On these grounds, I suggest that it is reasonable to assume the Certificate of the Indian School of Mines as being equivalent in standard to the B.Sc. of an Indian University. Similarly the Diploma of the school which involves a further year’s study for obtaining the Certificate, should be equivalent to the B.Sc. (Hons.) of an Indian University or to the M.Sc. of an Indian University. I suggest therefore that it is proper that these points should be considered in connection with the question of the eligibility of certificated students of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the purposes of recruitment to Class II service of the Survey of India. If the matter is decided on general principles it would, I think, be much more satisfactory.”

- XXVII. To consider the reports of Sectional Conferences, if any.
- XXVIII. To consider the venue of the next meeting of the Inter-University Board.
- XXIX. To consider the budget for 1932.

- XXX. To appoint Auditors for 1932.
- XXXI. To consider the appointment of a Secretary to the Inter-University Board from the 1st April 1932. (The maximum term of the present Secretary expires on that date.)
- XXXII. To elect a Chairman for the year 1932-33.

Nawabganj, Cawnpore,
13th February 1932.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

**Supplementary Agenda of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the
Inter-University Board, India to be held in Lahore on
the 7th, 8th and 9th March, 1932.**

I. Suggestions of Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., Representative of the Agra University :

1. That a member of the Board be elected to work as Honorary Secretary of the Board ;
2. That a whole time assistant Secretary on Rs. 150-10-250 be appointed ;
3. That the office establishment, if this be possible, be reduced by one clerk ;
4. That travelling allowance of the representatives of the Universities be paid by the Universities themselves ;
5. That the annual subscription to be paid by the Universities be fixed at Rs. 250.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This arrangement, if approved, will reduce the income by about Rs. 13,000/-. Under expenditure, there will be a saving in the establishment of Rs. 2,000/- or more. Under travelling allowance, there will be a saving of Rs. 6,000/-. Certain extraordinary charges, for instance, Rs. 2,000/- for Intelligence Test Committee incurred in 1931, would not have to be incurred. There will be a deficit of about Rs. 3,000/-, this can be met partly by further economics and partly out of the balance of Rs. 14,000/- that has accumulated.

II. Suggestions of the University of Bombay :

“That in the opinion of the Inter-University Board a uniform procedure should be adopted by all the Indian Universities in connection with the admission of students migrating from one University to another”.

In connection with the above proposal, I may state that before a student from another University is admitted to this University, he is compelled to apply for a certificate of eligibility, and with such an application he is required to submit, among other documents, a migration certificate showing that the University he is leaving has no objection to his being admitted to any other University. However, some of the Indian Universities do not follow this procedure, with the result that a student suspended by one of the statutory Universities is able to get admission to another University and the suspension is thereby rendered ineffective. Some of these students after passing one of the higher examinations at such Universities attempt to return to their original Universities, and when such applications are received complete with the necessary migration certificates, it is difficult to detect the fact of the applicant having been suspended, and his attempt to nullify its effects in actual practice.

If a common procedure were adopted by all the Indian Universities whereby, as is being done in this University, every candidate transferring

himself from one University to another, is compelled to apply for a certificate of eligibility and to produce the migration and other certificates to prove his claim for being eligible for admission, the difficulties referred to above would be obviated, and a candidate suspended from one University would not be able to get admission in any other thus rendering the deserved punishment quite nugatory.

III. Suggestion of the University of Punjab :

“The reservation of certain weeks in the year when there should be no inter-University contests”.

CAWNPORE :
23rd February, '32.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, India.

**Second Supplementary Agenda of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the
Inter-University Board, India, to be held at the Hailey Hall
(Syndicate Room) of the University Buildings, Lahore,
on the 7th, 8th, and 9th March 1932.**

I. Suggestion of the Punjab University.—

“That there should not be Inter-University contests between the beginning of October and the middle of December or from the beginning of January to the middle of March.”

II. Suggestions of the Andhra University.—

1. That the following resolution be placed for the consideration of the Board :

Second Conference of Indian Universities, Resolution No. XVI :

“That it is desirable that a University should accept as qualifying for admission the Intermediate and Degree Examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If there should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion provided that both the Universities agree.

2. That the scope of the work of the Inter-University Board may be enlarged by the inclusion of the following among the aims and objects which have been already laid down in the constitution of the Board :—

- (1) To facilitate mutual recognition of the degrees and diplomas of the Universities within this country for purposes of higher study.
- (2) To maintain a register of recognised teachers of Indian Universities who are willing to act as outside examiners for other Universities in their particular subject or subjects.
- (3) To facilitate interchange of library books on loan or the opening of university libraries to recognised students.
- (4) To advise medical examination of students.
- (5) To advise universities to husband their resources and specialise in different branches of knowledge so that there need not be overlapping of courses of studies for which there is great demand by universities situated near together.
- (6) To organise debates of students deputed by the various Indian Universities.
- (7) To organise Inter-University sports annually.
- (8) To take steps to organise tours of University students to foreign countries.
- (9) That the Inter-University Board depute teachers of known standing in the Indian Universities to visit other Universities and view their work and examinations and report thereon, so that authoritative information might be available.

3. That the following note be taken into consideration in connection with item VI of the Agenda :

Note by Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B. & C.M., D.T.M. & H. Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Vizagapatam, on the Draft Bill for the All-India Medical Council.

Some of the clauses of the Bill which require very careful consideration and modification are indicated below. I trust they will be useful to the members of the Board.

It should be remembered that one of the objects of the All-India Medical Council Bill is to control the standard of Medical Examination imparted in the different Universities of India, and it is likely that the All-India Medical Council might play the part of Dictator to the Universities, so far as the degrees in medicine are concerned. It is further necessary to bestow some consideration on the relations which would result between the Universities and the All-India Medical Council. It is, therefore, necessary that the Indian Universities should be properly represented in the proposed All-India Medical Council. Out of the total membership of about 30 members, 8 seats have been allotted to the representatives of the Indian Universities. As proposed in the Bill, the University Representatives are to be elected by the Medical Faculties of the different Universities. This is unsatisfactory for various reasons. The University representative should therefore be elected by the Senate and not by the Faculty of Medicine. The control of Higher Education is entrusted to the Senate and the Senate is, therefore, the proper University body which should elect its representative to the All-India Medical Council. In Great Britain also the Universities' representatives of the General Medical Council are elected by the Senate and not by the Medical Faculty of the University.

Section 23 of the Bill gives powers to the Governor-General-in-Council to make the necessary regulations and appointments before constituting the All-India Medical Council. It is the duty of the Inter-University Board to point out that the Government action should be confined only to convening the first meeting of the council. If the regulations are framed by the Governor-General in Council and the appointments made by him, the University representatives will have no effective voice in these matters from the very beginning. Another important matter is the Inter-University Board should insist on the principle of reciprocity being definitely adopted in the Bill. In the schedule appended to the Bill the qualifications registered by the General Medical Council, though it is left to the General Medical Council to refuse to recognise the medical qualifications of British Indian Universities. A reciprocal recognition of the Medical qualifications of the Indian Universities and those of other countries, including Great Britain, should be clearly specified in the Bill. It should be left to the All-India Medical Council to negotiate with the General Medical Council or the similar bodies in other countries for a reciprocal recognition of the medical qualifications recognised by their respective countries.

The M. B. B. S. qualifications of the Andhra University should be included in the Schedule along with the degrees of other Universities.

III. Suggestion of the Nagpur University :

Copy of paragraph 5 of the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Council held on Saturday, the 20th February, 1932.

5. The Vice-Chancellor moved :

(1) That this Council has learnt with regret that the Provincial Franchise Committee has recommended the abolition of Nagpur University Constituency in the reconstituted Provincial Legislative under the ensuing Constitutional Reforms.

(2) That this Council regrets its inability to concur with the recommendations of the Committee and desires to express its considered opinion that the retention of the Nagpur University Constituency under the ensuing Reforms is desirable, *inter alia*, for the following reasons :

(a) That it would be the mutual advantage of the University and the Provincial to have a representative of the Provincial centre of learning on the Provincial Legislative Council.

(b) That special representation is accorded to the Universities even in the British Parliament which is universally regarded as the model of democratic institutions and which has no other special constituencies.

(c) That the Statutory Commission, the Indian Central Committee, the Government of India and all Provincial Governments with one exception are unanimous that the University representation on the Provincial Legislative Councils should be retained.

(3) That the recommendation of the Indian Central Committee—endorsed by the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and of Bengal—that the representatives of the Universities should be elected by the members of the Courts or the Governing Bodies of the Universities rather than by the whole body of its graduates has the full support of the Council.

(4) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Local Government with a request that the views of the Council be laid before the authorities concerned.

(5) That with a view to crystallize the opinion of the Indian Universities on the subject, a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inter-University Board, India, for consideration at its annual meeting to be held in March.

Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

IV. Suggestion of the Osmania University :—

The Inter-University Board should now make a determined attempt to guide the Universities towards the mutual recognition of their degrees, diplomas and examinations. This will perhaps involve a careful scrutiny of the syllabuses, courses and standards of examinations, etc.—a by no means easy task, but, all the same, a highly essential one. Until the Indian Universities agree to a mutual recognition among themselves it is idle to talk of their general recognition in other countries.

V. *Suggestion of R. B. Ramsbotham, Esq., M.B.E., M.A., B.Litt., F.R.
Hist.S., I.E.S., Representative of the Aligarh Muslim University :*

To consider the following letter No. 14174/2-3-32, from R. B. Ramsbotham, Esq., M.B.E., M.A., B.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., I.E.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh to the Principal, King's College, London University, London.

"I have the honour to refer to a letter No. E. S. 321/2 dated December the 17th 1931, from the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, addressed to the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces. This letter states that the Professor of History at King's College, London, has decided that it will have to become the settled policy of King's College, not to admit to Branch II of the History Honours School any student, whether Indian or not, who cannot show evidence of capacity to read historical writings in at least two European languages out of the list — Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, apart from English.

The implications of this decision very seriously affect Indian students and as I expect to return to England on leave at an early date, I request that I may be given the opportunity of discussing the question with either yourself or the Professor of History. I expect to arrive in England on April the 20th and my address will be "The Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.1."

LYME REGIS,
Cawnpore, 4th March, 1932.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at the Hailey Hall (Syndicate Room) of the University Buildings, Lahore, on the 7th, 8th and 9th March, 1932.

Present :

1. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta, (*in the Chair*).
2. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, the Panjab University, Lahore.
3. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
4. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca.
5. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Bombay University and Professor of Philosophy and Politics, Wilson College, Bombay.
6. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A.(Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras.
7. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
9. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.
10. Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University and Principal, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.
11. Prof. R. P. Khosla, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Punjab), Principal, Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur. (In place of Principal H. Lambert, Patna College, Patna).
12. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi. (In place of Khan Bahadur Md. Abdur Rahman, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi).
13. Khan Fazal Muhammad Khan, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Director of Public Instruction and Member, Osmania University Council, Hyderabad-Deccan. (In place of Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan).
14. A. C. Sen Gupta, Esq., M.A. (Edin.), Officiating Principal, Morris College, Nagpur. (In place of Prof. J. B. Raju, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Nagpur).
15. Prof. M. M. Sharif, B.A. (Cantab.), Professor of Philosophy, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. (In place of Mr. R. B. Ramshotam, M.B.E., M.A., (Oxon.), B.Litt., F.R.Hist. S., I.E.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh).
16. R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., (C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
17. Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., Principal-Designate, Government College, Ajmer, (*Secretary*).

Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., representative of the University of Allahabad, telegraphed expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting of the Board owing to a death in his family. Before the commencement of the meeting Prof. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Panjab, welcomed the representatives on behalf of the University and gave a brief account of the progress of the Universities in recent years. Replying on behalf of the Board Dr. W. S. Urquhart said :

"I have to thank you, Sir, for the welcome which you give us in the name of the University of Lahore. I am sure that the hospitality which we shall experience here will be of a piece with that which, as a Board we have enjoyed elsewhere, and will further encourage that feeling of unity amongst the Universities which the University Board is intended to foster. I should like also to welcome to this meeting the delegates from the different parts of India, and to express the hope that our deliberations this year may be of profit both to our Universities and to ourselves.

It is now almost eight years since the University Board was established, and I think we may claim to have accomplished a certain amount of useful work. We have initiated some positive movements and we have been available for the purposes of dealing with emergencies which threatened the collective prosperity of Indian Universities. I wish we could feel that we could formulate some clear ideas as to the part which the Universities together might play in the life of the community.

We meet after a year of exceptional happenings, and it seems to me fitting that as a Board we should record our sense of extreme abhorrence of the outrages which have taken place within University and College precincts in no fewer than three provinces and our thankfulness for the fortunate escapes of the Chancellors of the Universities of the Panjab, Bombay and Calcutta, expressing also our appreciation of the courage and presence of mind of those who were instrumental in preventing consequences of the most terrible character.

As educationists we cannot fail to be poignantly aware of the tragedy of the present unrest and confusion in the student world. Our youths have in many cases had their minds filled with hopes of the coming of a millenium which they have been told could be hastened by their impetuous action, and disillusionment has led to bitterness of spirit,—a bitterness which is not natural to youth and which ought to be and could be, under better influences, be replaced by healthy and positive preparation for their future service of their country.

As a consequence of the events to which I have referred our Universities are at present suffering from an unfortunate notoriety. The dangers of crowd psychology are never more obvious than in premature generalisations of condemnation, and there is a disposition at the present time to pass harsh judgement upon the whole class of students because of the crimes of a section of them, and even to regard all educationists, to whatever class or whatever race they belong, as responsible to a certain extent for the deeds of violence in which extremist activities culminate. It seems to me that it is our duty as University authorities, not only to express with all the vehemence we can command our abhorrence of such deeds, but also to protest against the general attitude of suspicion of our

Universities which in many minds has mingled with this condemnation. It is our duty to attempt to remove this suspicion by every means in our power for the continuance of a purely hostile and condemnatory attitude is apt, human nature being what it is, to intensify the dangers of the situation which has produced such an attitude. Further suspicion without discrimination hampers our work in the Universities by attracting what I might describe as purely negative attention to them, as if they were nothing but potentially dangerous elements in the body politic, meriting at the present time discouragement rather than encouragement. And what I want to plead for before we commence our labours at this meeting of the Board is for a more positively helpful general attitude to the work of the Universities.

It seems to me that the staffs of the Universities, with their resources of theoretical and practical ability and good-will might well play a larger part in determining the destinies of the country than they have hitherto done. The number of leaders of thought in the country as a whole is not so great as to permit of a definite differentiation of function between scholars and the rest of the community. The academic man cannot at the present time afford to wrap his philosopher's cloak about him, in cold and superior-minded indifference to the needs of people as a whole. I could wish that in these days, when the interchange of views and the assemblage of all kinds of practicable opinions is so vitally necessary fuller use could be made of the resources of the Universities and of the influence of men frequently to be found in the Universities who will not push themselves forward but are very ready to give public service if called upon to do so. If this Board, in addition to its discussion of particular problems, could give any suggestion as to ways in which Universities might be helpful in the positive reconstruction of society, in the formation of balanced judgement, in the removal of suspicion and the increase of good-will, this would be, as I conceive it, a fulfilment of the vocation to which the present situation calls us and a service of great usefulness to the country in which our academic work is carried on.

Those of you who have heard the account of the Board's activities during the past year will agree that it has shown effectiveness and we are specially indebted to the Secretary, Principal P. Seshadri for the manner in which he has brought the Board into close relationship with Universities and colleges both in Europe and America, as well as for the exceedingly useful work he has accomplished during his five years' tenure of the office of Secretary.

Those of us who were present at the institution of the Inter-University Board at Simla in 1924 will remember the general interest taken in the proceedings by Mr. J. A. Richey, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and also the useful service he rendered in subsequent years, and it would, I think, be fitting that this Board should put on record their regret at his death and their appreciation of his association with the Board."

The following resolutions were passed :

I. The draft report be adopted as amended.

[Arrangements be made in future years for issuing the report to members at least a fortnight before the meeting and for its approval by the Chairman before being brought up for consideration at the annual meeting of the Board.]

- II. The accounts for the year 1931 be passed.
- III. (1) The present system of budgetting for the Calendar year be tried for another year.
- (2) The Board is of opinion that a two years' course of instruction and practical work under supervision is desirable for a degree in teaching, but regrets it is not practicable at present owing to financial and other difficulties.
- (3) The Board considers it desirable that a general course of English as a means of expression should be compulsory for both the B.A. and B.Sc. students and a study of English as Literature may be optional, provided that the general course is sufficiently extensive and includes some knowledge of modern authors.
- (4) While appreciating the courtesy which the various departments of the Government of India have shown to Universities in the country whenever help has been sought in the work of research, the Board considers it desirable that the co-operation should be even closer and more organised.

Resolved further that the following suggestions be made to the Government of India :—

1. The restrictions placed at present on the early utilisation of archaeological and other research materials and records should be relaxed, as regards persons deputed or authorised by Universities.

2. The request be repeated that the Government of India should, under arrangements of reciprocity, supply free of cost all their research publications to the Universities.

3. The Board supports the suggestion of the University of Madras that where it is not done already, representatives of Universities should be included on Advisory and Enquiry Committees appointed to consider particular questions.

(5)(i) The Board is of opinion that conditions in India are favourable for the constitution of (a) a National Council and (b) National Committees to adhere to and co-operate with the International Council of Scientific Unions and certain Unions affiliated to it.

(ii) The Council should consist of one representative from each University and from each Scientific organisation or institution in the country recognised for the purpose, besides representatives of the Scientific Departments of the Government of India. The Committees should consist of some members of the Council in each case and other experts co-opted by the Council. The method of representations of Universities should be determined by the Universities themselves. The Board is of opinion that the representation of the Government of India should be by nomination and of non-official Scientific bodies by election.

(iii) All participating bodies should contribute towards the expenses, in addition to grants made by the Government of India.

(iv) The National Council should, as far as possible, be autonomous and so also the committees except in so far as they are under the jurisdiction of the Council.

(5) That the suggestions made by the various Universities for furthering the aims of the Inter-University Board be noted.

(a) That arrangements be made for issuing the resolutions of the annual meeting to the constituent Universities within a month after the meeting.

(b) That the attention of the Universities be drawn to the suggestion made by the University of Mysore that the representative of each of the Universities on the Inter-University Board should every year convene a conference of the professors of that University and the members of the University council or its Syndicate and give a report of the work done by the Board during the preceding year, discuss the propositions, if any, to be moved at the next meeting of the Board and submit to the University Council a report of the proceedings for suitable action.

(c) That enquiries be made from the Universities in India about the possibility of transferring the Provident Fund accounts of teachers migrating from one University to another. The Secretary be also instructed to find out the practice in the matter in Great Britain and other foreign countries.

(d) That a Committee consisting of Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Bombay University and Professor of Politics and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay with the Secretary as Convener, be appointed to enquire into cases of non-recognition of mutual degrees among Indian Universities and report at the next meeting.

That a sum of Rs. 500/- be allotted for the travelling allowances of the Committee in the budget for 1932.

(7) That the information collected regarding the extent to which vernaculars are used as media of instruction and examination in High Schools, Intermediate and University classes be supplied to Universities.

IV. In view of the resolutions already passed by the Board regarding the mutual recognition of degrees among Indian Universities, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Agra and Allahabad be requested to address the authorities of the University of Bombay regarding the subject.

V. Dropped.

VI. That the following opinion of the Board be conveyed to the Government of India on the proposed All-India Medical Council Bill :

- (1) Every University with a Medical Faculty should be allowed to elect a representative on the Council.
- (2) The election should be by the Medical Faculties and not by the Senates of the Universities concerned.
- (3) The election of other members of the Medical Council should be by all those on the Provincial Medical Register in each case and not by the Provincial Committees of the Council. There should be no restriction placed on the candidates eligible for election under this head.
- (4) The successor of the first President of the Medical Council should be elected by the Council itself and not nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.
- (5) The recognition of the Medical Degrees of Patna, Rangoon, Andhra, Mysore and Hyderabad should be left to the proposed Council as contemplated by the Bill.
- (6) The Medical Degrees of the United Kingdom and elsewhere outside British India set out in the Medical Register for 1931 should be recognised tentatively for a period of three years only, after which their further retention on the Register should be considered by the Council.
- (7) The Mysore and Osmania Universities should be allowed representation on the Medical Council, if any method can be found out for such an arrangement.
- (8) The Board expresses no opinion on the inclusion of Medical Licenciates of Indian Universities on the proposed Medical Register.

VII. Recorded.

VIII. Consideration postponed for the next meeting.

IX. When single vacancies on the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research arise for election by the Inter-University Board, the following procedure be adopted :

Each representative of the Universities be invited to propose two names and the names be referred for election, each member being allowed to give two votes of equal value. The candidate obtaining the largest number of votes be declared elected.

X. That the report be recorded and no further action be taken.

XI. The Board has heard with interest the formation of a Committee to enquire into the present position of Mathematical studies in the Universities of India and requests the Secretary of the Indian Mathematical Society to furnish the Board with a copy of the report when it may be ready.

XII. That Dr. Sunder Lal Hora of the Zoological Survey of India be appointed in place of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, Director of the Zoological Survey of India on the Committee to consider the formation of an Advisory Board of Scientific Research in India and the allotment of travelling allowance for the Committee provided in the budget of 1931 be re-appropriated in the budget for 1932,

- XIII. That the Government of India be requested not to make any distinction in the B. Coms. of Indian Universities in the matter of exemption from the G.D.A. examination.
- XIV. That it be suggested to the University of Delhi that it should enter into correspondence with the neighbouring Universities and members of Intermediate education regarding the matter.
- XV. That the Government of India be requested to provide facilities to Universities in the matter of the introduction of Military Science on the lines suggested by the report of the Madras Committee.
- Resolved further that the attention of the other Universities in India be invited to the Report.
- XVI. Resolved that the President of the Inter-University Board be requested to write to the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University to reconsider the resignation.
- XVII. The Inter-University Board is of opinion that it would be extremely unfortunate if the present retrenchments in the various scientific services and institutions led to any curtailment of scientific work, especially in view of the very meagre facilities obtaining in India for systematic Research.
- XVIII. That Dr. A. Subba Rau, B.A., D.Sc. (London), F.R.M.S. Prof. of Physiology and Embryology of the University Medical College, Mysore and Dr. Mata Prasad, D.Sc. of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay be recommended, in order of preference, to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire for the Carnegie grants for research work.
- XIX. That the Universities of India which have decided to join the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire be requested to communicate the names of their representatives to the Inter-University Board;
- That the names be circulated to the members of the Board for the nomination of three representatives for election to the Council on behalf of the Universities in India :
- That the members be invited to vote for three representatives to be elected out of those thus nominated for the purpose.
- XX. Consideration be postponed till action is taken on the report of the Mutual Recognition Committee.
- XXI. That the institutions be included in the appendices to the HANDBOOK OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.
- XXII. The Inter-University Board places on record its appreciation of the grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to scientific workers at the Indian Universities.
- XXIII. The Inter-University Board places on record its deep appreciation of the splendid benefaction of the late Hon'ble Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan to the University of Nagpur.

- XXIV. 1. Consideration postponed.
 2. No action be taken.
 3. That the Secretary be instructed to ascertain, as far as possible, the conditions of the recognition of Indian degrees in England and on the Continent.
 4. The Inter-University Board is of opinion that this is a matter for negotiation between the Universities and the local governments concerned.
 5. That the attention of the Vice-Chancellors of the British Universities be invited, through the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, to the problems of Indian students in British Universities with special reference to the desirability of offering them fuller opportunities for entry into the social life of the Universities concerned.

- XXV. 1. That the matter be left to the individual Universities.
 2. The Inter-University Board recommends that the Indian Universities should become members of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire.
 3. The annual contribution of the Universities to the Inter-University Board be reduced to Rs. 750/- from the 1st April 1932 and the following reductions be made in the expenditure :
 (a) That the Secretary's honorarium be reduced from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 250/- per month.
 (b) That for all future journeys the travelling allowance of the representatives and the Secretary be reduced to one and one-third first class fare to and fro for each journey by rail or steamer, besides the mileage and halting allowances.
 (c) That the subordinate staff of the Inter-University Board should consist, with effect from 1st April, of only two assistants and a Chaprasi.
 4. The Board regrets it is not possible to do anything in the matter at present.
 5. Recorded after discussion.
 6. Recorded after discussion.
 7. The Public Service Commission be requested to define the scope of the examinations in Psychology and Experimental Psychology for the I.C.S. Competitive Examination.

- XXVI. The Inter-University Board recommends that the Certificate and Diploma conferred by the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, be regarded as equivalent to the B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hons.) or M.Sc. of an Indian University for purposes of admission to the public services.

- XXVII. Dropped as there were no Sectional Conferences.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA :—

- I. Resolved that the Secretaryship of the Inter-University Board should not be honorary and the other suggestions also be not accepted.

- II. That the authorities of the Bombay University be informed that the Inter-University Board has already passed the necessary resolutions on the subject and the University may address the authorities concerned on any breaches of the practice.
- III. The Inter-University Board regrets that it cannot recommend any uniform practice in the matter to all the Universities in India and leaves it to the Universities concerned in each case.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA :—

- I. See Resolution No. III of the Supplementary Agenda.
- II. The suggestions be recorded.
- III. The Inter-University Board is of opinion that University constituencies should not be eliminated in elections to the Provincial Councils and should be included for the purpose where it is not done at present.
- IV. See Resolution No. III (6) (d).
- V. The Inter-University Board recognises the importance of the problem and the hardship which will be caused to the Indian students and requests Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, to report the result of his interview to the Inter-University Board.

AGENDA :—

- XXVIII. That the invitation of the authorities of the Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan be accepted with thanks and the next meeting of the Inter-University Board be held at Hyderabad beginning on the last Monday of February 1933.
- XXIX. That the enclosed budget be sanctioned for the year 1932 (*Vide* appendix No. XXIII).
- XXX. That the Chairman be authorised to appoint auditors for 1932.
- XXXI. That as recommended by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose.
 - (a) Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law of the University of Mysore be appointed Secretary and Treasurer on an honorarium of Rs. 3,000/- per annum for a period of three years from the 1st April 1932 and be authorised to operate the accounts of the Board.
 - (b) The Board places on record its cordial and unanimous appreciation of the splendid services of Prof. P. Seshadri as Secretary of the Board during his five years' tenure of office.
- XXXII. That Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A., (Cantab.),
 - (a) Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, be elected Chairman of the University Board for the year 1932-33,

- (b) That the thanks of the Board be conveyed to the Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L. for his services as Chairman of the Board during 1931-32.

XXXIII. That Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor and the authorities of the Panjab University be thanked for the hospitality and the arrangements made for the meetings and the reception of the members of the Board.

W. S. URQUHART,
Chairman,

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

APPENDIX No. XXIII. **BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1932.**

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
1. Opening Balance	15,793-11-10	1. Honorarium to Secretary at Rs. 300/- for 3 months and at Rs. 250/- for 9 months	3,150-0-0
2. Contributions from Universities for 1931-32	3,000-0-0	2. Subordinate Staff	2,500-0-0
3. Contribution from the Government of India (1932-33)	900-0-0	3. T. A. to Staff	1,000-0-0
4. Contributions from the constituent Universities for 1932-33 at Rs. 750/- each	12,000-0-0	4. Contingencies including Postage and Stationery	750-0-0
5. Sale of Publications	250-0-0	5. Printing (including Reports)	750-0-0
6. Sale of Furniture	200-0-0	6. Books and Magazines	100-0-0
7. Advertisements	100-0-0	7. Towards Handbook of Indian Universities	300-0-0
		8. Other Publications	750-0-0
		9. Advertisements	150-0-0
		10. T. A. to Representatives	5,000-0-0
		11. T. A. to Mutual Recognition Committee	500-0-0
		12. T. A. to Advisory Board for Scientific Research	250-0-0
		13. Furniture	200-0-0
		14. Shifting Office from Cawnpore to Mysore	150-0-0
		15. Auditor	100-0-0
		16. Provident Fund	150-0-0
		17. Miscellaneous	100-0-0
		Total Closing Balance	15,900-0-0
Total Rs.	32,243-11-10	Total	16,343-11-10

W. S. URQUHART,

Chairman.

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary,

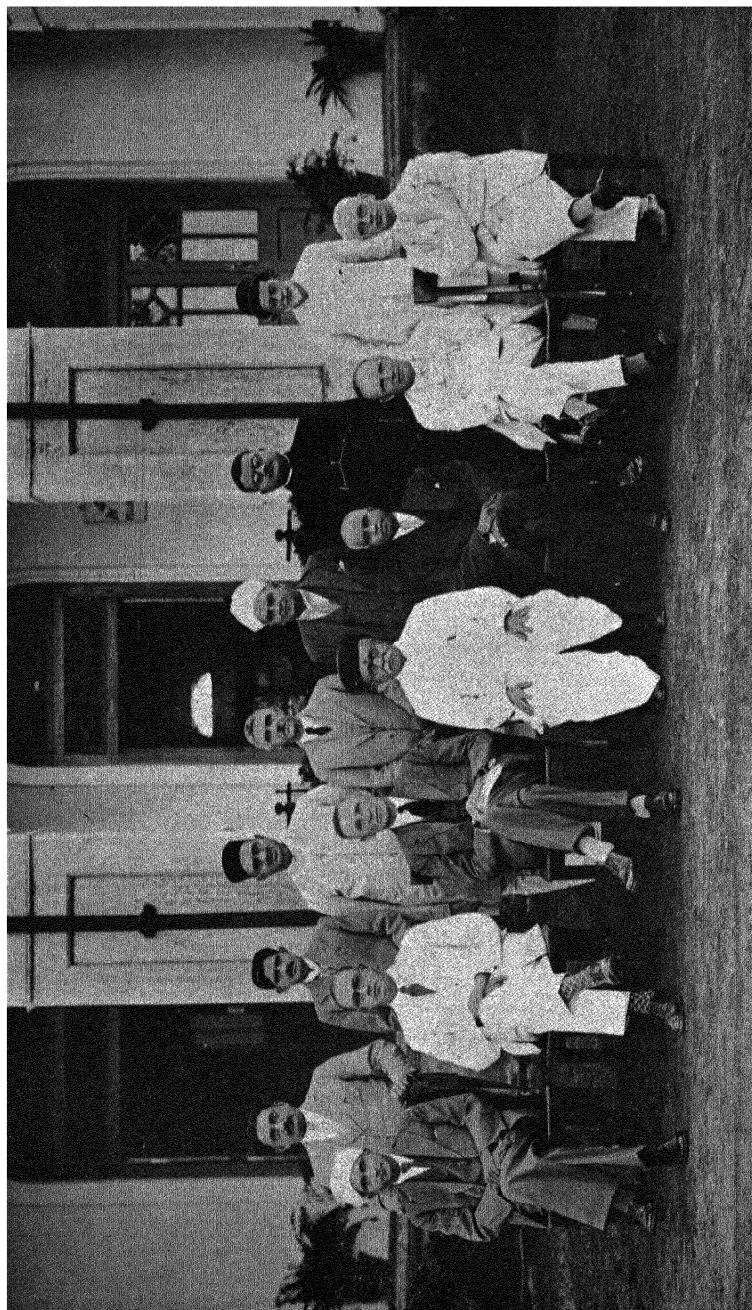
INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India was expressed by the Calcutta University Commission in their Report, and in 1921, acting on a resolution passed by the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, the Indian Delegates to the Congress passed a resolution recommending to the Universities of India that an Association or a Committee of Representatives of different Indian Universities be formed with the object of dealing with questions affecting their mutual and common interest. It was suggested in particular, that such an association, if formed, should go into the question of certain difficulties which might arise owing to the conditions of admission of students to certain courses and examinations of the Universities of the United Kingdom not being suited to the qualification which students from Indian Universities could present. The Lytton Committee on Indian students in England also hoped that the Indian University authorities would take steps at an early date to establish an Inter-University Board for the purpose of co-ordinating the courses of study in India and securing uniformity in their recognition abroad. The Indian Universities' Conference held at Simla, in May 1924, passed a resolution unanimously recommending to the Universities that it was desirable that an Inter-University organisation should be established. The function assigned to it were the following :—

- (i) To act as an Inter-University organisation and Bureau of information.
- (ii) To facilitate the exchange of professors ;
- (iii) To serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate co-ordination of University work ;
- (iv) To appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative of India at Imperial or International Conference of Higher Education ;
- (v) To assist Indian Universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries ;
- (vi) To act as an Appointments' Bureau for Indian Universities ;
- (vii) To fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

A Provisional Committee consisting of representatives of the Universities was also appointed to discuss ways and means and other preliminaries with regard to the formation of this Board. It prepared an estimate of probable expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,000 per annum, and suggested that each of the fifteen Universities then in existence in India should guarantee an annual contribution of a maximum amount of Rs. 1,600* for a term of three years with effect from 1st April 1925, and that an advance payment of not less than Rs. 100 should be made by each University on 1st February 1925, to meet certain preliminary expenses. Twelve Universities agreed to join the Board and made a preliminary contribution. Their representatives met at Bombay in March 1925 to consider the Agenda, which had been prepared in this instance by the Education Department of the Government of India. The Agenda included



UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES WHO ATTENDED THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD HELD AT MYSORE
ON THE 23RD, 24TH AND 25TH FEB., 1931.

Seated :—

Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti (Andhra), Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan (Annamalai), Mr. R. Littlehales, (Educational Commissioner with the Government of India), Principal A. B. Dhruva (Benares) (*Chairman*), Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon (Madras), Prof. G. H. Langley (Dacca), Rev. J. F. McFadyen (Nagpur).

Standing :

Mr. A. R. Wadia (Mysore), Mr. Qazi Md. Husain (Osmania), Lala Diwan Chand (Agra), Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart (Calcutta), Prof. P. Seshadri (*Secretary*). Pt. Amarnatha Jha (Allahabad). Mr. P. A. Wadia (Bombay).

questions relating to the future organisation and work of the Board as well as a number of references made in advance to the Inter-University organisation by the Universities' Conference held at Simla. The first annual meeting was held at Delhi on February, 1926, the second annual meeting was held at Benares in March, 1928, the fourth at Patna on 28th February, 1st and 2nd March 1929, the fifth at Dacca on the 5th, 6th and the 7th March, 1930 and the sixth at Mysore on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1931. The Calcutta University joined the Board in 1926 and the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow as well as the newly established Andhra University joined in 1927-28. The recently created Agra and Annamalai Universities have joined the Board. But the University of Rangoon which joined the Inter-University Board on its formation has since resigned its membership on the ground that it is so situated that it cannot take any effective part in the activities of the Board. The University of Lucknow has also resigned its membership for reasons of financial stringency, being the only University in India to do so, but it is hoped it will re-consider its decision.

Besides the annual meetings attended by the representatives nominated to the Board by the Universities of India, the Board has also resolved upon holding larger quinquennial conferences of delegates from all the Universities. A second Conference of Indian Universities was held at Delhi in accordance with this decision on the 30th and 31st October and 1st November 1929 and was opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CAWNPORE.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

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